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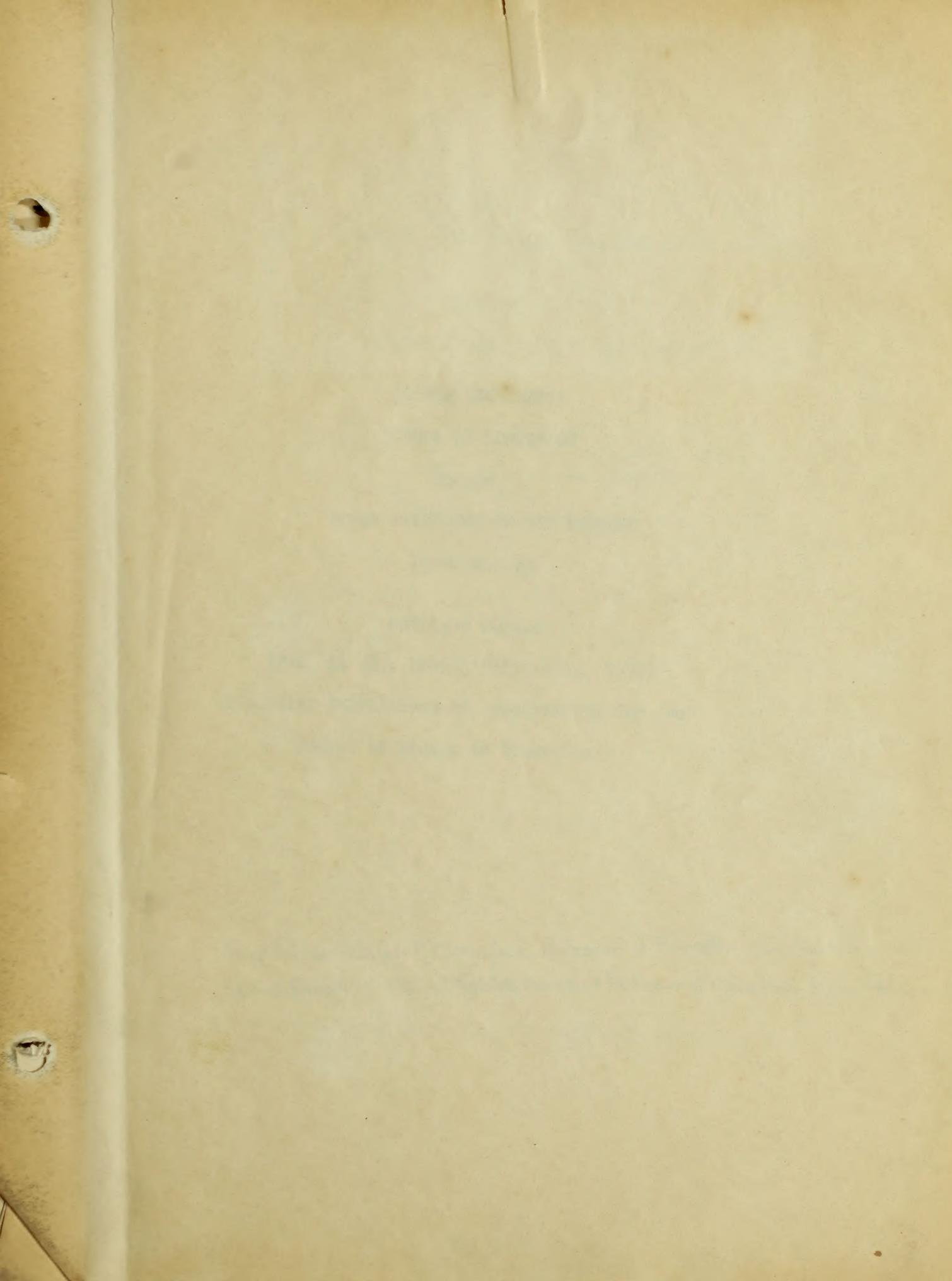
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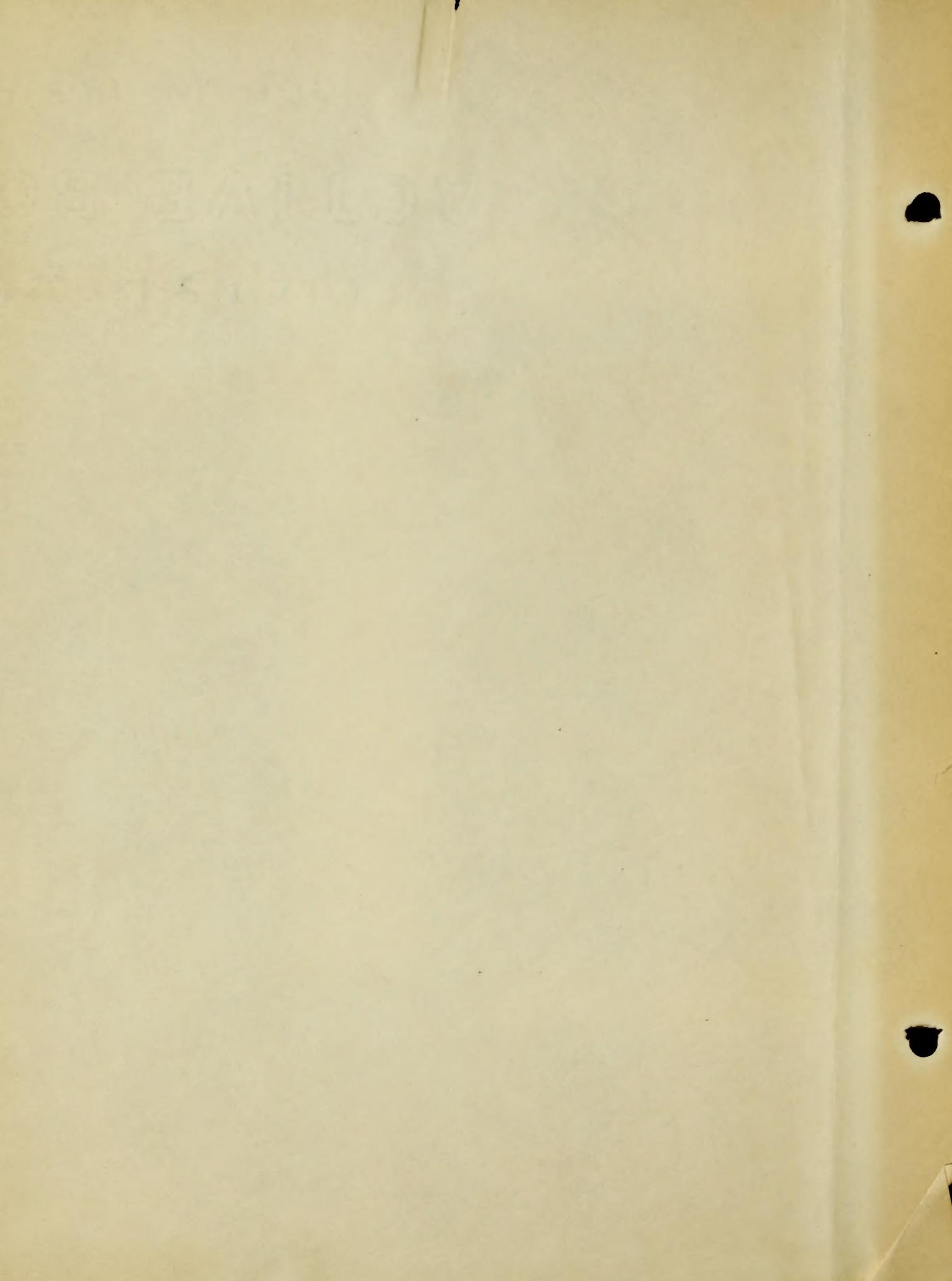
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HUMAN RESOURCES OF NEW ENGLAND

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

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Thesis

HUMAN RESOURCES OF NEW ENGLAND

Submitted by

Kathleen Berger

(B.S. in Ed., Boston University, 1931)

In partial fulfillment of requirements for the

Degree of Master of Education

First Reader: Lilah M. Vaughan, Professor of Economics, Boston University

Second Reader: Franklin C. Roberts, Assistant Professor of Education, Boston University

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ADDITION TO SHEAT

CHALICE HOW TO REPRODUCE RANCI SHEAT

Surfaced well to edges of cut

- I..... Board which is intended to  
B..... must appear to hold together has solid wood  
C..... board and not likely to break off  
D..... action to hold together  
E..... joined but smooth

Surfaced well at corners &

- F..... solid wood may be standard or  
G..... must appear to stand  
H..... not likely to break off in any direction  
I..... joined without any visible joints

J.....

K.....

Approved signature

THE HUMAN RESOURCES OF NEW ENGLAND

A-*The People of New England*

THE HUMAN RESOURCES OF NEW ENGLAND

DRAWING FROM THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

## **THE HUMAN RESOURCES OF NEW ENGLAND**

### **I-The People of New England**

#### **A-The Influence of Native Stock**

DRIVING UP TO GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

Indicates right to proceed with  
driving until he consulted with a

## THE PEOPLE OF NEW ENGLAND

Sparta fed her national pride with the boast that:

"Her chief product was men." Likewise New England depends upon her people for independence, vigor, enterprise, and other hardy qualities of mind and character which have ever distinguished them. The strength of New England comes not from the natural resources--but from its men.

Nature has made New England different from the other sections of the United States, and the circumstances of her ancestry and environment have made the people of New England different from the people in other parts of the country. A strong cosmopolitan trend has been bred by modern conditions of business and life--and New England has participated in this trend--there are certain conditions which insure a marked individualism. Is this tendency insularity? Or has that phase of progression happily passed?

New Englanders have always been conscious that they were the leaders in the building of our Nation. At least one-half dozen generations were born and bred in the knowledge. After the natives of New England worked out their own supremacy, they went out into wider fields. It was they that built the Nation; and in so building, they strengthened the feeling of adequate knowledge that was their inheritance.

WALKING WIS TO AFRICAN SHORE

stridō fused and after about 10 seconds had been struck  
about half way down the shaft. "Now now don't you take me!"  
he said, "I am not a fool." I was surprised to see how  
true and calm he remained. His brain is solidifying vital radio  
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and still not find—another teacher I wanted and work  
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to gather old foundations and qualities as old has qualities  
considerable which are this selfsame strength

The Pilgrims and the Puritans of New England were all pioneers, and they bred pioneers. Ever-present was the call for New England to open other sections of the country; the call was never unheeded. Scarce had the natives of New England become acclimated; hardly had the colonies begun to thrive, when her people felt the lure of the land beyond the Alleghanies, the Mississippi Valley, the Pacific Coast, and Canada.<sup>1</sup>

From the early pioneer days of the Middle West down to this day of the Canadian Northwest, there has been a steady drain upon the energy and the initiative of the New Englanders. The wholesale and the continued transfusion of her best blood to the newer states meant the weakening of her own constitution and the limiting of her own development.<sup>2</sup>

The westward migration of pioneers meant such a breeding of a habit that necessarily resulted in superficial work and habit of mind. So long as there was new land to yield crops so spontaneously; so long as there was coming into being new towns and cities to demand growth and the sustenance of trade; to foster extravagance and ruthlessness; just so long would the pioneer spirit run rampant and ignore intensive methods, and sane propositions of growth. The stern pioneers of the early New England days--when it was a hazardous venture to travel to Buffalo, New York--pushed cautiously westward, but they gathered spirit and vehemence with their continued triumphs.<sup>3</sup>

---

1. French, George: New England, Page 5--10.

2. Whiting, E.E: Changing New England, Page 22,23,24.



This enthusiasm culminated in the mad rush for gold in the year 1849. Since then sanity has been struggling for recognition. The drain upon New England continued until at least 1900, and this strain diminished in stress only as the material that New England could furnish became limited and the raw product decreased.<sup>1</sup>

It was the pioneer spirit that brought the Pilgrims to the shores of New England, and the force of that instinct was so persistent and so powerful that they were drawn from one little community to seek a site for another, long before the first had settled into a condition that was economically comfortable. The motives that led the people from one experiment to another were most interesting in their development. In the story told by Mrs. Lois Kimball Matthews: "The Expansion of New England," is narrated how these crusaders carried an ideal of freedom with them as they entered region after region, and how they planted it in the land which they snatched from the Indian or jockeyed from Nature. No sooner were they settled than they began to chafe at the communal form of government; or they became restless because of the restrictions imposed upon them by the church. These bands advanced always in groups, motivated by a persistent hunger for land. They migrated ever onward to the West. The new towns they built were based upon the principles that they had brought with them to America.<sup>2</sup>

---

1. C. C. Smith; Destiny Comes to New England; Century Magazine, February 1929.

2. French, George: New England, Pages 9 and 11.



From Plymouth to Seattle today may be found the influences which permeated the lives of the first pioneers in America.

In 1620 the Pilgrims landed. Seven years later they put out advance guards. Before the Revolution, progress was slow and halting. By the year 1812, New England itself was pretty well settled, and the flow of settlers had passed into New York, Pennsylvania, and into the Alleghanies. The Western Reserve was built after the image of New England, and the people continued to pour into Illinois and Indiana. After the completion of the Erie Canal, the New Englanders found their way into Michigan and Wisconsin. Thus there is a close kinship in the feeling between the middle westerners and the people of the New England States. The tide of pioneers continued to the coast of the Pacific; it was then deflected to Alaska and Canada.

Can we adequately evaluate the influence of New England without first studying the emigration as far westward as the Pacific ocean? New England has supplied the most vital element in the development of America--man power, which courses on its way, today as ever, as the river to the sea.

Time is the master alchemist. He has taken the pioneer spirit and changed its heart, discovery, to efficiency; he has turned its thoughts to methods instead of opportunity. In the ruthless march onward, Time now places the emphasis upon intensive cultivation, rather than upon the acquisition of new land; he favors mines and mining, rather than prospecting.

described, will have a very wide variety of properties and  
ultimately no one particular factor will be enough to determine which  
one will most likely succeed. Some of the existing methods  
are very incomplete, complicated and difficult, others provide too  
little new knowledge, and still others, like SIBI, may not be applied for  
well over ten years before they can be used for the purposes listed.  
The greatest need, however, is to work out the following lines:  
1. A technique which will be able to identify all the significant  
changes and the changes which are significant in the early stages  
of development and which will be able to identify the changes  
which are significant in the later stages of development and  
which are significant in the final stages of development.  
2. A technique which will be able to identify all the significant  
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of development and which will be able to identify the changes  
which are significant in the later stages of development and  
which are significant in the final stages of development.

Production problems have vanished in the face of the graver problems of distribution. From uncertain possibility, the business of America has changed into a scientific enterprise, based upon supply and demand. New England, as ever, is ready and eager to give more than her share to this new conception of business; even as she always contributed more than her share in the opening of the new areas. With all the drain upon New England while the passion for the new and raw was burning itself out, there has persisted a large part of the spirit of thrift. The regenerative processes have always progressed,<sup>1</sup> and the power of the habit of initiative has never been lost. "The primitive stock of New England has never been exhausted, although it has been decimated."<sup>2</sup>

The question of prodigal production has passed. Demand has so closely crowded upon supply, that many formerly unthought of things have become important. It is characteristic of New England temperament, ancestry, and historic inclination, that when the impulse of progress attacks its men, that they should first seek to instill the principles of the mental attitude which must furnish the motor force for the realization of the new conception of industrial progress, to infuse into the people the cultivation necessary for the proper development of the new spirit of business.

1. Industrial Structure of New England: Part 1, Page 29

2. F. P. O'Shea: New England Faces the Facts, The Magazine of Business, June, 1929.



This instinctive reliance upon character and breeding has come into being without direct plan or specific attempt. It is a racial habit of New Englanders to appeal to associated and communistic effort. This is in evidence in every town and village in an organization of some kind to better civic life and the development of business. These organizations differ in form and in stated purposes, but they are one and all striving for improvement through cooperative work. In some towns there are boards of trade, chambers of commerce, commercial clubs, publicity clubs, or associations bearing other names but identical in purpose. In many towns there is a spirit at work through a group of citizens, and it is not unusual to find them studying questions connected with the betterment of the towns in Bible classes and in weekly meetings.<sup>1</sup>

The men of New England have always been its greatest asset. It is fair to assume that New England will always show that growth which comes from initiative and knowledge, put into practical operation by enterprise attracted by opportunity. It is no longer destined to be content with the residuum of its best human product, while the more vigorous proportion is drafted to develop other sections of the land.<sup>2</sup>

1. French indicates that in the latter part of the nineteenth century certain elements of the native population of New England were

1. French, George: New England, Page 5

2. Industrial Structure of New England: Part 1: Page 29

and published his report no<sup>t</sup> earlier evidencing that  
at 31 January attorney to the trust funds stated that there  
was no evidence of Isoggs at Anchorage well to stand claim &  
signify his name where no certificate of birth was to determine as to  
whether or not he was entitled to hold same to determine as to  
whether he was entitled to receive same under the law.  
Reported Anchorage 31 January 1940 this one was sent to  
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and unchallenged to adult visiting adult Isoggs, son of L  
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against whom of his several children at about  
31 January attorney to said agency was brought well to see all  
adults among said rods except Lilius himself well aware of fact al  
of which Isoggs, at the request of attorney to him established and unchall  
enged by himself, signed on or about 1940 to Isoggs, who subsequently  
from and after January 1940 had no authority to act in his name  
but to whom he had no power of attorney as evidenced by agreement

in Anchorage well received, dated 31 January 1940, by which attorney to said agency

## IS THE NATIVE STOCK OF NEW ENGLAND DYING OUT?

Contrary to the popular opinion there is no evidence whatsoever tending to show decline in the fecundity of native New England women in the last fifty years. Analysis shows that though the fecundity of native women has always been lower than that of the foreign born, a convergence of the two rates is taking place as a result of the decline in the foreign-born fecundity in the past fifty years, coupled with an increase in native fecundity which has been in evidence since 1915. This has resulted, despite the fact that the age composition of foreign born women is more favorable to high fecundity. The greater number of married women among the foreign born is the chief reason for their higher fecundity. Part of the gain in fecundity among the native women has been due to the fact of the carry-over tendency of high fecundity by the sons and daughters of immigrants, though no data exist to tell about such transmission beyond the first generation.<sup>1</sup>

Immediately following the outbreak of the Civil War there was a sharp decline in the native fertility in the states of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. There is no evidence of a further decline after 1870.

Mr. Spengler concludes his study with the following summary:

1. Studies indicate that in the latter part of the nineteenth century certain elements of the native population of New England were dying out.

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1. The Quarterly Journal of Economics  
J. J. Spengler, June 1930

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2. During the period for which we have data, the fertility of the native women has been lower than that of the foreign women.
3. There is no evidence to show a decrease in the fertility of native New England women in the last fifty years.
4. Until the present century, and possibly not in this century, the native population of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut were not replacing themselves. That of New Hampshire was probably at a standstill while that of Maine and Vermont showed some increase.

\*\*\*\*\*

The population of New England between 1920 and 1930 increased from 7,400,909 to 8,167,381—a growth of 10.4 per cent or slightly <sup>1</sup> more than one per cent per year.

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1. New England Council Bulletin "The People of New England"

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## THE COMPOSITION AND PROPORTION OF FOREIGN BORN

New England has a higher per centage of city dwellers than any other major geographical section of the country. It has the greatest percentage of foreign born and people of foreign stock.

The estimated population of the six New England states, as of July 1, 1927, was somewhat in excess of 8,100,000. According to the census of 1920, the population in that year was 7,477,307, comprising seven per cent of the population of continental United States. At the same time, the foreign born numbered 1,100,000 or

### THE HUMAN RESOURCES OF NEW ENGLAND

I-The People of New England  
The land area of the six New England states is very little more than twice that of the state of California.

B-The Composition and Proportion of the Population of Foreign Born

Along the coast of New England there are six states and the island of Rhode Island. The following table gives the population of the states of New England in 1920, together with the estimates of 1925 and 1927. These figures include data from the 1925 State Census of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

### POPULATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL STATES OF NEW ENGLAND

State	1920	1925	1927
Connecticut	1,380,631	1,572,039	1,676,000
Maine	768,104	787,000	773,000
New Hampshire	443,083	457,400	455,000
Massachusetts	3,302,356	3,144,939	4,212,000
Rhode Island	694,397	679,260	704,000
Vermont	325,401	322,428	325,000
Total	7,477,307	7,975,147	8,100,000

Source: The New England News Letter, Worcester, 1920, New England Edition.

MAJOR AND TO EXCUSE THEM BUT  
BUT THEY WILL BE ALMOST ALL-I  
MEDIATELY HAS BEEN GOING ON SINCE  
THEY WERE BORN

## THE COMPOSITION AND PROPORTION OF FOREIGN BORN

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The estimated population of the six New England states, as of July 1, 1927, was somewhat in excess of 8,100,000. According to the census of 1920, the population in that year was 7,400,909, comprising seven per cent of the population of continental United States. At that time New England, which has only 2.1 per cent of the land area of the country, contained almost as many people as there were in the million square miles between Denver and the Pacific Coast. The following table gives the population of the states of New England in 1920, together with the estimates of 1925 and 1927. These figures includes data from the 1925 State Census of Massachusetts and Rhode Island:

### POPULATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL STATES OF NEW ENGLAND

State	1920	1925	1927
Connecticut	1,380,631	1,572,000	1,636,000
Maine	768,104	787,000	793,000
New Hampshire	443,083	452,000	455,000
Massachusetts	3,852,356	4,144,959	4,242,000
Rhode Island	604,397	679,260	704,000
Vermont	352,428	352,428	352,428
TOTAL	7,400,909	7,978,647	8,182,428

1. The New England News Letter, November, 1930, New England Council



New England as a unit is one of the most densely populated regions in the United States. In 1920, with a density of 119.4 persons per square mile, this region was three and one-third as densely populated as the United States as a whole, and the 1927 estimate increases the density to 132 persons per square mile. To distribute the inhabitants of these states in accordance with the average density prevailing outside of New England would require an area comparable with that of Texas, or half again as large as <sup>1</sup> the State of California.

Within New England, however, there are marked contrasts in the density of different areas. The contrast between the three northern states and the three southern states is much greater than the contrast between the New England States as a whole and the rest of the United States. The character of the New England population is dominated by the three states of the southern part, which accounts for nearly four-fifths of the total. Northern New England, with nearly four-fifths of the total area, has only a little more than one-fifth of the people of the entire group. In the northern group of states the average density in 1920 was only thirty-three persons per square mile, but in the southern group, it was four hundred and nineteen persons per square mile. These figures reflect the great contrasts between urban and industrial concentration.

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1. The Industrial Structure of New England: Part 3: The People of New England, Page 131.



Practically four-fifths of the total population of New England in 1920 was classified as urban, in comparison with slightly more than one-half for the entire United States. The density of the different sections is mainly a reflection of the number and the size of the cities they contain.

In point of density New Hampshire ranks twenty-first, Vermont twenty-seventh, and Maine thirty-first among the total states of the Union. Rhode Island and Massachusetts, in southern New England, hold first and second places, while the State <sup>1</sup> of Connecticut holds fourth place.

#### Urban and Rural Areas in New England

Nearly one-third of the total population of New England in 1920 was in eleven cities of 100,000 population or more. More than one-half the total was in 46 cities of 25,000 or above.

Of the population classified as rural, which includes all those living outside towns or incorporated places of 2,500 or above, nearly three-fifths was located in Maine in 1920, or in New Hampshire and Vermont. The population actually living on farms in New England was only 8.5 per cent of the total population of the region. This was the lowest for any region except the Middle Atlantic States. The farm population of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, comprised about one-fourth of the total of these states. In southern New England the farm population <sup>2</sup> constituted about one twentieth of the total.

- 
1. Industrial Structure of New England: Part 3; People of New England: Page 133.
  2. Whiting, E.E: Changing New England: Page 257.



New England contained in 1920, eleven of the 68 cities of the United States having 100,000 or more inhabitants, and also eleven of the seventy-six cities with a population between at least 50,000 or 100,000. Of the twenty-two New England cities then exceeding 50,000 people in population, all but two were in southern New England.

In 1870, 17.3 per cent of the people born in New England were living in other parts of the country; in 1920 the proportion was eleven per cent. At the same time the percentage of native Americans coming to New England from other geographic divisions increased from four per cent to eight per cent. In the decade which ended with 1870, New England suffered a net loss from migrations totaling about 454,311; for 1920 the net loss was 170,855. The important factor has been the migration into New England of persons born elsewhere in the United States, since there are now more natives of New England living outside than ever before. The number of natives of other sections living in New England has <sup>1</sup> trebled since 1870. <sup>2</sup> Island side there were more persons migrat-

It may be concluded that native New Englanders of the present day exhibit less tendency to seek homes elsewhere than do the natives of other sections of the United States.

The increased facility afforded by modern means of transportation and by economic opportunity would argue for considerable shifts

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1. French, George; New England Manufacturing, Page 80

2. Spengler, J. J.; Quarterly Journal of Economics, August, 1930

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of population from northern to southern New England. A phenomenon particularly noticeable throughout the Nation since the World War has been the rapid drift of progress to the larger centers. Since most of the industrial centers of New England are in the southern portion, it would be logical to assume that there was an increasing drain from the north to the south. Figures indicate, however, that up to 1920 there had been no material shift in the migrations between the northern section and the southern section.<sup>1</sup>

It is especially noteworthy that the proportion of persons born in New Hampshire and living in other New England states is nearly three times as great as that of natives of that state living in other sections of the United States. In 1920 there were 69,052 natives of New Hampshire living in the State of Massachusetts alone, which comprised more than one-half the total emigration from New Hampshire to other states. In Maine, and Rhode Island, also there were more persons migrating to other states of New England than to sections outside of New England, and about one-half of these in each case went to Massachusetts. The figures for Vermont, Massachusetts, and for Connecticut do not present a significant picture, since many inhabitants from these states bordering New York migrate to that state. In fact, more natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut



migrate to New York than to any other state. Of the natives leaving Vermont, one-third migrate to Massachusetts and most of the others go to New York State.<sup>1</sup>

In the following table is given the proportion of each state's native born population living in the state of birth,<sup>2</sup> in other states of New England and outside of New England:

RESIDENCE OF NATIVES OF NEW ENGLAND IN 1920  
(Percentages of Native Born of Each State)

Group	Maine	N.H.	Mass.	Ver.	R.R.	Conn
Living in state of birth	74.1	65.6	61.6	84.1	77.8	80.2
Living in other states in New England	15.5	25.5	20.0	6.1	12.9	6.6
Living in United States outside of New England	10.4	8.9	18.4	9.8	9.3	13.2

one-half of home born of French blood. Their proportion in this section is six times that of the country as a whole. Next to the French Canadians, the next largest foreign stock is the Irish; this nationality represents one-eighth of all the foreign born and occupies nearly twice as great a proportion in New England as in the country as a whole.

Just over one-eighth of the foreign born in New England, a proportion which is only slightly greater than

1 Industrial Structure of New England: Part 3, Page 133

2 New England News Letters; December, 1931



### FOREIGN STOCK

New England has a higher proportion of foreign born in its population than any other geographic section of the country. In actual numbers it was surpassed in 1920 only by the Middle Atlantic States and the East North Central Division. The foreign-born element of the New England population is relatively twice as great as that of the United States as a whole. The proportion of foreign born in New England was 25.5, and for the entire United States 13.2 per cent. With only seven per cent of the Nation's population, New England has 13.5 of the foreign born.

In regard to the country of birth New England differs to an important degree from other sections of the country. In New England, one-quarter of the foreign born are Canadians; one-half of these being of French blood. Their proportion in this section is six times that of the country as a whole.

Next to the French Canadians, the most important foreign stock is the Irish; this nationality represents one-seventh of all the foreign born and comprises nearly twice as great a proportion in New England as in the country as a whole.<sup>1</sup>

Italians constitute one-eighth of the foreign born in New England, a proportion which is only slightly greater than that of the Nation as a whole. The Polish immigrants to New England are approximately half as numerous as those of Irish birth.

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1. Ibid: Page 136.

NOTE 101808

mod. material to moldings made in one piece well  
and to prevent cracking made the said moldings at a  
time 65°F at room temp or at a medium temp of 70°F  
Leaves when cut out has natural character of  
the wood being cut to shape and grain and consists  
partly and to said as being as said wood  
well at first glance to moldings cut .  
leaves a as natural  
as 2.01 natural being white and 1.00 has 2.25 new hewed  
moldings which cut to same as never seen this kind  
of wood material cut to 2.01 and hewed well  
so that looks like it comes out of basket at  
one time and to make out wood very good and  
perishable was wood employed not to occupy one basket well  
at moldings used .  
This basket is piled sand to find out  
leaves a as natural and to said said the said  
material natural from out wood basket does not of itself  
to preserve any atmosphere which said basket said to have  
out a cavity in which when moisture has wood employ and 1.00  
leaves a as natural added as hewed well at moldings  
of wood material cut to shape and character well  
and leaves like this also as said moldings a hewed well  
well as natural well cut .  
leaves a as natural cut to said  
natural to said as natural as said moldings are hewed

English and Scotch immigrants represent a slightly higher proportion than the Polish, and the proportion of Russians is likewise greater. The proportion of English and Scotch in New England is slightly higher than that of the whole country, the proportion of Poles is about the same, and that of Russians is somewhat lower. Besides these principal racial stocks in New England, there are other minor groups that are important in certain localities. The greater part of the foreign-born population in New England is made up of six nationalities: Canadian, Irish, Italian, English, Russian, and Polish.

The foreign born represent more than 28 per cent of the population in the three southern states of New England. In the three northern states the proportion is considerably less; representing only 15.6 per cent. The contrast of the two main areas runs parallel to the existence of the industrial centers, in which most of the foreign born live. They are concentrated to the greatest degree in the large manufacturing centers. This is shown by the percentage of foreign born in the leading cities. Over forty per cent of foreigners make up the population of Lawrence, Massachusetts, as well as that of New Bedford. From thirty to forty per cent of the population of Fall River, New Britain, Woonsocket, and of Manchester, Massachusetts, were foreign born. The cities with a foreign-born population of from thirty to thirty-five per



cent include:

Boston	Holyoke	Stamford
Cambridge	Bridgeport	Pawtucket
Lowell	Waterbury	Nashua

and Lawrence, Massachusetts, lists the foreign born, including the native stock born of foreign parents as 78.1 of the population. Foreigners total about thirty per cent in Lewiston, also.

#### CONCENTRATION OF FOREIGN BORN

Most of the foreign born in New England are concentrated in the industrial districts, where the people find employment in the mills and factories. The first large-scale immigration of French families from Canada came to provide labor for the textile mills. In most of the mill towns, there are French communities of considerable size. They are most conspicuous in the Blackstone Valley, in Fall River, and in New Bedford. The mill towns of Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, and Manchester, as well as in the Merrimac Valley numbers a great many French in their inhabitants. They are further found in Biddeford, Augusta, Waterville, Lewiston, along the Kennebec River and in other portions of Maine. Outside the textile areas, the French are not so numerous. There are relatively few <sup>1</sup> of that nationality in western Connecticut and in western Massachusetts. There has been a considerable infiltration into the agricultural sections

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1. Whiting, E.E; Changing New England, Page 49

reduced from

beautified	disgusted	noticed
debased	disgusting	observed
enriched	repulsive	noticed

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#### THE ADVICE TO MILITARY

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you're his brother not, ~~now~~ others' selfs not ~~think~~ to think  
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another. ~~affectionate~~ not ~~visit~~ ~~affectionate~~ a mod

of northern New England, particularly in New Hampshire and Vermont. There is also a region in northern Maine along the St. John's River which has been occupied for generations by French families whose ancestors settled there in colonial time.

Italians are especially numerous in the cities of Connecticut and eastern Massachusetts. Polish communities exist in many of the industrial centers. There are also a number of agricultural communities, especially in the Connecticut Valley where Polish families are engaged in growing onions and tobacco. These Polish people, as well as some Italians, have engaged in truck gardening to a considerable extent around the cities.

Most of the Portuguese are located in the Cape District and the Buzzard Bay region of southeastern Massachusetts and in Rhode Island, where many of the descendants of fishermen are engaged in farming. The Swedes and Finns are concentrated for the most part in a few agricultural districts in northern New England. Some of the Portuguese live in the stone quarrying districts. In and about Worcester there is considerable concentration of Swedish stock, which is now well assimilated into the general population.

Communities of Syrians, Greeks, and Armenians are located in the leather-manufacturing towns, north of Boston. About the industrial centers of New England there are a great many mixed communities, with a half-dozen or more racial stocks side by side.  
1



#### CHANGES IN REGIONS OF ORIGIN

Of the total foreign-born population of New England in 1920, there were 30.4 per cent born in the northwestern part of Europe, principally Ireland, England, and Sweden. There were 26.1 per cent who were natives of the Americas, almost wholly of Canada. Southern Europe contributed 16.8 per cent. These came principally from Italy, Portugal, and Greece. The contribution of Central Europe was 12.3 per cent, chiefly from Poland, Germany, and Austria. From Eastern Europe 10.9 per cent came, mainly from Russia, and Lithuania. Asia contributed 1.6 per cent, from Armenia and Syria. Other regions sent 1.8 per cent to New England shores.

One of the noteworthy features in the study of the foreign born is that from 1900 to 1920 the proportion of the foreign-born population from northwestern Europe showed a decline from 45.4<sup>1</sup> to 30.4 per cent; from the Americas it likewise fell from 35.6 to 26.1 per cent. The proportion from central, eastern, and southern Europe increased from 18 per cent in 1900 to 40.1 per cent in 1920. These changes run parallel to the change in the United States as a whole, but they show a greater variation in the case of New England.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN POPULATION

Massachusetts: This state alone has nearly three-fifths of the total foreign born population in 1920. Massachusetts

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1. Commercial Structure of New England: Part 1, Page 4.



contained the largest Canadian-born population in all the states of the United States, the second largest Irish, Scotch, and Greek; the third largest English, Lithuanian, and Finnish; the fourth largest Italian, Russian, and Swedish; and the sixth largest Polish population.

In Suffolk County there were more foreign-born inhabitants than in the three states of northern New England, and nine-tenths of these were in Boston. That county contained approximately 60,000 Irish; 50,000 Russians; 44,000 Canadians, other than French, and 42,000 Italians. There were about 15,000 English born. In Chelsea alone, there were some 17,000 foreign-born inhabitants, of whom nearly one-half were Russians. About three-fifths of the foreign born in Revere consist of Italians and of Russians.

In Middlesex County, with over 200,000 foreign inhabitants, Cambridge and Lowell each had between 32,000 and 40,000; Malden and Somerville had from 14,000 to 25,000; and Everett, Newton and Medford had from 8,000 to 12,000. In Lowell, there are more than 10,000 French Canadians; about 7,500 Irish, and nearly 4,000 each of Greeks, English, and Canadians, other than French. In Cambridge the Canadians and the Irish exceeded 14,000; Greeks and Poles ranked next in number. In Somerville in 1920, the order of foreign born were: Canadians, Irish and Italians. These comprised two-thirds of the total.

In Essex County, the Canadians comprised about thirty per



cent of the 138,000 foreign born. Italians and Irish numbered from 15,000 to 19,000; Russians, Poles, and English from 10,000 to 13,000, and Scotch and Greeks from 4,000 to 6,000. Of the 40,000 foreign born in Lawrence; Italians, Canadians, Irish, and English predominated, with a population of between 4,000 and 9,000 each. In Lynn with approximately 28,000 foreign born, Canadians predominated. The Irish and Russians followed. Salem and Haverhill each had 11,000 and 14,000 foreigners. Canadians, Irish, and Polish predominated in the former city; Canadians in the latter.

In Worcester County, which had 125,000 foreign born, nearly one-fourth consisted of Canadians. In this county Swedes, Italians, and Irish numbered from 10,000 to 18,000; and Lithuanians, Finns, English, Poles, from 5,000 to 10,000. This county has the largest Swedish and Lithuanian population in Massachusetts. In the city of Worcester, there were over 85,000 foreign born inhabitants, among whom the Irish, Swedish, and Canadians predominated. In Fitchburg more than one-half of the 13,000 foreign born were Canadians and Finns.

Bristol county, in southeastern Massachusetts, had approximately 120,000 foreign born, of which Canadians comprised 25.2 per cent; English 17.9 per cent, Atlantic Islanders (Azores) <sup>1</sup> 17.4 per cent, and Portugese 13.5 per cent.

1. Industrial Structure of New England: Part 3: Page 139



Bristol County had more French Canadians than any other county in New England, and two-thirds of the Atlantic Islanders of New England. There were also a considerable number of Irish, Poles, and Russians. New Bedford, with a foreign population of 49,000, was surpassed in New England only by Boston, Providence, and Worcester. This foreign born group was distributed between French Canadians, Atlantic Islanders, English, and Portugese. In Fall River with a population of 42,000, French Canadians predominated, with English, Atlantic Islanders, and Portugese of next importance. Fall River had the largest French Canadian population in New England, and New Bedford had the third largest. In number of the Atlantic Islanders, New Bedford ranked first, Fall River second, and Taunton third.

In Norfolk County of eastern Massachusetts, with some 83,000 foreign born; there were approximately 12,000 Canadians; a similar number of Irish, 7,000 Italians, and between 3,000 and 4,500 Swedes and English.

In Plymouth County, which includes most of the Cape region, there were about 4,000 foreign born, in which the Portugese predominated.

In western Massachusetts, Hampden County contained more than 80,000 foreign born, and of this number Springfield, had 38.3 per cent, Holyoke 24.7 per cent, and Chicopee 14.9 <sup>1</sup> per cent, respectively.

the most significant aspect was the general decline in  
activity and the decline over time. However, with all variables used  
as determinants a single one must be found well to establish  
a relationship with labour force participation. In fact, it is  
argued well in literature that 1,000,000 is not unique as  
a threshold value. Moreover, the evidence is mixed as to what  
value is best. Some studies have suggested values of 1,000,  
000, while others have suggested higher values such as 1,500,  
000. This is due to the fact that there is no clear cut  
threshold value that separates the two groups. In fact, the  
evidence suggests that there is a gradual transition from low  
participation rates to high participation rates. This  
transition is not linear but rather follows a curve that starts at  
low participation rates and increases rapidly until it reaches a  
certain point where it begins to level off. This point is  
referred to as the saturation point. At this point, further  
increases in participation rates do not result in significant  
changes in the rate of growth. This is because the economy  
is already near its maximum capacity to produce goods and  
services. Therefore, any additional increase in participation  
rates will not result in significant changes in output. This  
is true even if the participation rate continues to rise.  
However, it is important to note that this is not always  
the case. There are situations where the participation  
rate continues to rise even after it has reached its maximum  
capacity. This is known as the "overemployment" effect.  
In this case, the participation rate continues to rise even  
though the economy is already at its maximum capacity.  
This is because there are more people in the labor force  
than there are jobs available. As a result, the participation  
rate continues to rise even though the economy is already  
at its maximum capacity.

In Springfield, the foreign born were divided between the Irish, Italians, Russians, and French Canadians. In Holyoke, French Canadians and Irish were outstanding foreign elements, with a considerable Polish population. In Chicopee, Polish predominated, with French Canadian second.

Hampshire County, including the city of Northampton, has 16,000 foreign born, distributed in order of number principally among the Polish, French, Canadian, and Irish.

Berkshire County, in western Massachusetts, had a foreign born population of nearly 23,000, in which Italians, French Canadians, Irish, and Poles predominated. Pittsfield contained 36.1 per cent of the county total, and North Adams had 22.1 per cent. Italians and Irish prevailed in Pittsfield and French Canadians in North Adams.

#### RHODE ISLAND

Of the 173,500 foreign born inhabitants of Rhode Island, the greater number were in Providence County. The predominant stock is Italian, followed in order by French Canadians, English, and Irish with considerable numbers of Scotch, Portuguese, Swedish, Polish, and Russian stock. About one-half the total foreign born of Providence County are in the city of Providence. In Pawtucket, with a foreign population of 21,000, English comprised 27.5 per cent, Canadians 21.8 per cent, and Irish 13



per cent. In the neighboring town of Central Falls, the French Canadians predominate. In Woonsocket, with a foreign born population of 16,000, four-fifths of the population are French Canadians, and these represent the only sizable foreign element.

#### CONNECTICUT

The foreign born in Connecticut numbered 376,513. The racial proportions are as follows: Italian, 12.2 per cent; Polish, 12.3 per cent; Irish 12.1 per cent; Russian, 10.3; English and German 6 per cent each. Four-fifths of the total of foreign born were in the counties of New Haven, Hartford, and Fairfield. No one of the other counties had as many as 4000 of any one nationality except Litchfield County, with upward of 4000 Italians, and Windham County with upward <sup>1</sup> of 5000 French Canadians.

Bridgeport, with more than 46,000 foreign born, had the largest foreign population among Connecticut cities, in this slightly surpassing New Haven. In the city of Hartford there were 40,000 foreign born, in Waterbury, 29,000, in New Britain 21,000, and in Stamford 10,000. In Bridgeport, the predominant stock, in order of numerical importance were: Italian, Hungarian, Russian, Irish, and English. In the city of New Haven the order of predominance was: Italian, Russian, <sup>2</sup> and Irish. In Hartford one-eighth of the total foreign born

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1. Cram, Ralph, A; *The Last of the Squires*, Atlantic Monthly, Jan.  
2. Industrial Studies of New England: Part 3: Page 145 1930



were Polish. In Waterbury, the Italians were most numerous. The Poles and Italians predominated in New Britain and formed one-half of the foreign population of that city. In Stamford the leading foreign-born element was Italian.

#### AGE, SEX, AND OCCUPATIONS

##### -Age-

In the distribution of population according to age, New England has a greater proportion of its people in the higher age groups than in the states as a whole. Thirty-nine per cent of New England's population in 1920 was thirty-five years of age or above. The average age (median) in New England was twenty-eight years, in comparision with 25.2 for the whole country. This section had a smaller percentage of its population in the group below twenty-five years, and a higher percentage in the group above forty-five years than any other geographical division than the Pacific. The proportion of the inhabitants below twenty-five years of age was greater in the southern part of New England, where the higher birth rate among the foreign population is an influential factor.<sup>1</sup>

The age distribution in urban areas of New England did not differ greatly from that of urban areas in the United States; but in the rural areas of New England the proportion of inhabitants in the lower age groups was much smaller than in the rural areas of the entire country. Among New England's rural people

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1. The Commercial Structure of New England: Part 2  
A United States Government Publication.



the proportion of forty-five years of age and above was  
1  
considerable greater than that of the Nation as a whole.

#### SEX DISTRIBUTION

New England is unique among the geographical sections in having in its total population a greater number of women and girls than of men and boys. This excess for the region, as a whole arises from a situation existing only in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In the urban populations, and especially in the larger cities, women slightly outnumber the men. In the rural sections, however, the men materially outnumber the women. This situation reflects the opportunity for gainful employment for women and girls in the city,  
2  
which draw them away from the farms and small centers.

#### OCCUPATIONS

Fifty-four per cent of the New England population of ten years and above was classified as engaged in gainful occupations, in comparison with fifty per cent in the United States as a whole. In the southern area 28.1 per cent of all employees are women, and in the northern part they comprised 22 per cent. Women represented a considerably higher proportion of the total number of persons gainfully employed both in the southern part and in the northern part than in  
3  
the United States as a whole.

1. French, George; New England Manufacturing, Page 150

2. Industrial Structure of New England; U.S. Gov. Part 3; Page 153

3. United States Census Figures: 1920

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WITNESSES III 198

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WITNESS 199

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The manufacturing and mechanical industries in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire engaged between 50 and 60 per cent of all persons gainfully employed; in Maine and Vermont the proportion is between 30 and 40 per cent. In northern New England 72 per cent of the male employees were engaged in the manufacturing and mechanical industries and in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry. In Maine approximately 25 per cent of all employees were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry; in New Hampshire, 16 per cent; in Vermont, 32 per cent.

Transportation and trade in the three northern states engaged 17 per cent of the male employees. In southern New England, the manufacturing and mechanical industries, together with trade and transportation, included more than three-fourths of the male employees.

#### TREND AND GROWTH OF NEW ENGLAND

Comparison of the rates of growth of the native born and the foreign born in New England and in the United States as a whole show very different relations. For the foreign born, New England has experienced about the same rate of increase as the country as a whole since 1850. In the rate of increase in the native population, on the other hand, there is a considerable contrast. This results not so much from the rate of growth among the foreign born as from the relatively low rate of increase in native stock.<sup>1</sup>

1. United States Census Figures 1850-1860-1870-1920



### CHANGES FROM 1850 TO 1920

At the time of the census of 1850, which was the first to distinguish between the native born and the foreign born; the population was 88.8 native, in comparison with 90.2 per cent for the entire United States. The native stock of Maine and New Hampshire was far above the average for the United States, while that of Massachusetts and Rhode Island was considerably below the national average. In the course of the next seventy years, the native population had a little more than doubled; but during this interval its foreign-born inhabitants had increased SIXFOLD. Native born in 1920 constituted about 75 per cent of the total New England population. The change has been radical in each of the New England states except Vermont, which has been pronounced in Connecticut and New Hampshire, while Vermont has experienced even less change than the country as a whole. Figures of native population and of foreign born in 1850 and 1920, for the New England States and the Nation as a whole are shown in the following tables. Since 1890, which marked the end of the period of great national expansion and settlement, the Nation's rate of growth has come to be practically the same as New England.

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1. Altman, Charles F; Industrial Structure of New England: Part 3

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NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE NEW  
ENGLAND STATES IN THE YEARS 1850 AND 1920\*

State	Native		Foreign		Percentage	
	1850	1920	1850	1920	1850	1920
United States as a whole.....	20,912,600	91,789,900	2,244,600	13,920,700	90.2	86.0
New England.....	2,417,000	5,515,000	306,200	1,886,000	88.6	74.5
Maine.....	550,900	660,200	31,800	107,800	94.5	86.0
New Hampshire.....	303,500	351,700	14,300	91,400	95.2	79.4
Vermont.....	280,000	307,900	33,700	44,600	89.2	87.4
Massachusetts.....	827,400	2,763,800	164,000	1,088,600	83.2	71.4
Rhode Island.....	123,600	429,200	23,900	175,200	83.7	71.5
Connecticut.....	331,600	1,100,200	38,500	378,400	89.4	72.6

\*United States Census Figures.

Since 1790 the population of New England has increased at the average rate of one-half million people per decade. At the time of the first Federal Census, New England had about 1,009,408 inhabitants. In the next fifty years--ending in 1850--its population increased by 1,700,000. From 1850 until 1890, there was an increase of nearly 2,000,000 in each ten year period.

On account of the territorial expansion westward and to the south, the rate of increase of the population in the country as a whole since the first Federal Census has been much greater than that of New England. Up to 1890, the rate of increase in nearly every decade was more than twice as great as

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1. Ibid.



the growth in New England. Since 1890, which marked the end of the period of expansion, the rate of growth in New England has kept pace with that of the United States as a whole.

#### CONTRASTS WITHIN NEW ENGLAND

A striking contrast has existed between the rate of growth of the three states of northern New England and that of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. In northern New England, where manufacturing has never assumed importance, the rate of growth exceeded that of the Nation in most of the decades up to 1840. Since that time it has been continuously less. In the State of New Hampshire, the most widely industrialized state of the northern group, showed nearly ten per cent increase in a single decade, but the other two states remained at practically the same level for several decades. This condition of rapid early growth in these northern states, followed by a slowing down in later years to less than the national rate, is characteristic in regions in which agriculture and other extractive industries are the major activities.

In southern New England the rate of population increase between 1840 and 1920 has been approximately the same as that of the continental United States. In the period ending 1890, the rate had risen slightly higher. The growth of population in southern New England has generally run parallel to the industrial expansion.

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There is even more marked contrast between the development of the southern and northern part of New England between 1910 and 1920. During this period every county in the three southern states showed an increase, with the exception of the non-industrial Cape district of Massachusetts. There were six counties whose population increased more than 25 per cent, and five other counties in which the population increased more than 15 per cent. In the forty counties of northern New England, on the other hand there were eighteen counties in which the population actually decreased, and there were thirteen other counties in which the increase was actually less than 5 per cent. The most northern part of Maine increased 9.5 per cent as the result of the expansion of potatoe growing in that section; and the most northern part of New Hampshire showed an increase of 17.4, as the result of the establishment of paper mills in that section. With these exceptions, all the counties of the three northern states whose population increased more than 5 per cent in the decade from 1910 to 1920, were located along the southern border of the New England States and within the industrial belt.

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1. Gerish, E.F; Commercial Structure of New England: Part 2



approximately \$10,000,000 is planned by state and federal agencies in New England for public construction projects during 1933, according to the tabulated report of the Federal Budget Board. The federal government has also allocated but not yet authorized the expenditure of an additional \$115,000 in New England. Federal expenditures are for buildings and the expenditure of

#### HUMAN RESOURCES OF NEW ENGLAND

##### 1-The People of New England

Maine	1,000,000	1,000,000	\$10,000,000
New Hampshire	300,000	300,000	3,750,000
Vermont	200,000	200,000	2,000,000
Massachusetts	14,715,000	12,582,000	94,277,000
Rhode Island	935,000	7,325,000	6,250,000
Connecticut	5,075,000	17,561,000	22,175,000
Total	20,905,000	28,075,000	334,072,000

The total wages paid to 1,000,000 workers in manufacturing plants of New England in 1929 amounted to \$1,352,565,517. This represents an average wage for all workers of \$1,352. Between 1914 and 1929 the average wage of factory workers in New England increased from \$1,067 to \$1,352, a gain of \$165 or 15%.

The per capita income in New England in 1929 was estimated at \$972 or 27% above the national average of \$765. Between 1914 and 1929 the per capita income in the United States increased 20% or 26%—in New England \$237 or 30%.

The average income reported by the 362,560 individuals in New England who filed income taxes in 1929 amounted to \$4,227. The average net income reported by the Federal income taxpayers

CHILDREN TO ATTEND CHURCH  
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OUR CHILDREN WELL AS PARENTS TO PRACTICE OF

## THE STANDARD OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES

Expenditure of more than \$114,078,627 is planned by state and federal governments in New England for public construction projects during 1931, according to the tabulated reports of the United States Daily. The federal government has also allocated but not yet authorized the expenditure of an additional \$115,950,00 in New England. Federal expenditures are for buildings and the expenditure of the states for buildings and roads: The figures:<sup>1</sup>

	<u>FEDERAL</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Maine	\$1,918,600	16,100,000	\$18,018,600
New Hampshire	1,075,000	6,506,375	7,581,375
Vermont	1,324,600	.....	1,324,600
Massachusetts	14,715,000	41,582,032	56,297,032
Rhode Island	935,000	7,125,000	8,060,000
Connecticut	5,235,000	17,562,020	22,797,020
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,203,200</b>	<b>88,875,427</b>	<b>114,078,627</b>

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The total wages paid to 1,098,293 workers in manufacturing plants of New England in 1929 amounted to \$1,352,545,517. This represents an average wage for all earners of \$1231. Between 1919 and 1929 the average wage of factory workers in New England increased from \$1063 to \$1231, a gain of \$168 or 16%.

The per capita income in New England in 1929 was estimated at \$972 or 27% above the national average of \$765. Between 1919 and 1929 the per capita income in the United States increased \$151 or 25%—in New England \$257 or 36%.

The average income reported by the 364,560 individuals in New England who filed income taxes in 1928 amounted to \$6276. The average net income reported by the Federal income taxpayers

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1. The New England News Letter, March 1931, Page 8



of the country during the same period amounted to \$6197.

In 1928 New England furnished 9 per cent of the income tax payers, as compared with 7% of the population.

In a comparison of the standard of living of the individual in New England, and that of the average individual of the United States, the following statements are made in a series of booklets entitled "The People of New England" and published by the New England Council, of Boston, Massachusetts: in 1930:

New England

11 out of every 100 families pay Federal income taxes  
40 out of every 100 families own their own home  
51 out of every 100 families have their own telephones  
90 out of every 100 homes are wired for electricity  
93 out of every 100 persons have savings accounts  
80 out of every 100 males are gainfully employed  
96 out of every 100 school children are enrolled in public or private schools

United States

8 out of every 100 persons pay Federal income taxes  
45 out of every 100 families own their own homes  
38 out of every 100 homes have their own telephones  
67 out of every 100 homes are wired for electricity  
78 out of every 100 males are gainfully employed  
43 out of every 100 persons have savings accounts  
  
90 out of every 100 children of school age are enrolled in public or private schools.

In another study of the cost of living in the United States, and reported in bulletin #357, entitled "The Cost of living in the United States" interesting comparisons are afforded when compared with the cost of living in the United States, and New England.



This report was made by authority of the United Government, and was published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1931. These studies include the amount and per cent of the expenditures for one year for the principal groups of items of cost of living in families by incomes, ranging from \$900 to over \$2500.

In the following tables, derived from the above information, the name of the city in any locality other than New England is given in black; while THE COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF THE NEW ENGLAND CITY ARE GIVEN IN RED. Boston is the city most used as the basis of comparative study, but in some cases other New England cities were chosen as more representative for comparison.

The following conditions governed the compilation of these statistics:

- "1. The family must be that of a wage earner or a salaried worker, but not of a person in business for himself.
2. The families studied should represent proportionately the wage earners of the low or medium salaried families of the locality.
3. The family must have as a minimum at least a husband and wife with one child who is not a boarder or lodger.
4. The family must have kept house in the locality for the entire year covered.
5. At least 75% of the family income must come from the principal breadwinner or others who contribute all earnings to the family fund.

the next day and the bottom of the river. However

it appeared that a small part of the stream had been

dammed back upstream about 10 miles from the

mouth of the river. This may not have been long

ago and would not have been long enough to

allow much sediment to accumulate.

The most recent information at the time of our visit

is that the river has been dammed again, this time

about 10 miles upstream from the previous one.

This latest dam appears to have been built across

the river about 10 miles upstream from the previous

one. This latest dam appears to have been built across

the river about 10 miles upstream from the previous

one. This latest dam appears to have been built across

the river about 10 miles upstream from the previous

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the river about 10 miles upstream from the previous

one. This latest dam appears to have been built across

the river about 10 miles upstream from the previous

one. This latest dam appears to have been built across

6. All items of income expenditures of members other than those living as lodgers must be attainable.
7. The family must not have boarders, nor over three lodgers, either outsiders or children living as such.
8. The family must have no subrental--other than the furnished room for lodgers.
9. Slum or charities, or non-English speaking people who have been less than five years in the United States should not be taken."

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Taken from the "Cost of Living in the United States"  
United States Government Publication. #357.



AMOUNT AND PER CENT OF EXPENDITURES IN ONE YEAR FOR THE PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF ITEMS  
OF COST OF LIVING OF FAMILIES IN 12 INDUSTRIAL CENTERS BY INCOMES

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA and BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Income Group	Average per- sons in fami- ly		Average Yearly Expenses per family for						Total Average yearly expenses per family	
	Num- ber of fami- lies	Equiva- lent adult males	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel	Furniture	Misc.		
						and Light	and Fur- nishings			
Under \$900.....	64	4.7	2.72	437.63	119.19	129.67	53.42	33.67	118.29	891.87
\$900 and under \$1200..	463	4.3	2.73	365.40	100.87	176.25	63.01	15.22	100.52	821.26
\$1200 and under \$1500.	160	4.9	2.91	497.95	142.99	159.95	71.54	31.98	186.50	1092.90
\$1500 and under \$1800.	86	4.7	3.22	578.73	196.44	180.21	73.97	41.16	223.52	1,296.19
\$1800 and under \$2100.	160	5.7	3.85	738.82	243.80	192.55	85.52	53.36	263.14	1,306.06
\$2100 and under \$2500.	69	4.7	3.23	593.69	273.53	200.94	75.66	76.92	291.13	1,605.17
\$2500 and over.....	42	5.2	4.48	793.11	298.74	215.44	95.27	66.73	325.73	1,849.08
All Incomes.....	301	5.3	3.54	640.50	222.33	184.12	79.88	46.90	262.71	1,438.13
			Per cent							
Under \$900.....	1.5	1.3		49.1	13.4	14.5	6.0	3.8	13.3	100
\$900 and under \$1200.	23.8	20.9		44.5	12.3	21.5	7.7	1.9	12.2	100
\$1200 and under \$1500.	39.3	38.6		45.6	13.1	14.6	6.5	2.9	17.1	100
\$1500 and under \$1800.	17.0	24.9		44.0	13.3	15.9	6.0	3.0	18.0	100
\$1800 and under \$2100.	10.3	13.3		44.6	15.2	13.9	5.7	3.2	17.2	100
\$2100 and under \$2500.	4.9	5.3		40.8	14.9	14.3	5.7	4.4	20.1	100
\$2500 and over.....	3.2	3.7		46.0	15.2	12.0	5.3	3.3	18.1	100
All Incomes.....	100	100		42.9	16.2	11.7	5.2	3.6	20.3	100
				40.2	17.4	11.6	4.8	4.7	21.4	
				39.8	17.8	13.1	4.9	5.0	20.6	
				40.2	18.8	9.9	4.7	4.5	22.9	
				39.8	20.0	9.3	4.2	4.4	22.9	
				44.2	18.8	9.9	4.8	2.2	20.1	
				36.2	18.8	5.6	5.0	5.0	26.3	
				44.5	15.5	12.8	5.1	3.3	20.1	
				40.2	16.3	13.2	5.1	4.4	20.8	



AMOUNT AND PER CENT OF EXPENDITURES IN ONE YEAR FOR THE PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF ITEMS  
OF COST OF LIVING OF FAMILIES IN 12 INDUSTRIAL CENTERS BY INCOMES

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS and BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Income Group	Num- ber of fami- lies	Average per- sons in fami- ly		Average Yearly Expenses per family for						Total Average yearly expenses per family
		Total	Equiva- lent adult males	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and Light	Furniture and Fur- nishings	Misc.	
Under \$900.....	64	4.7	2.72	437.63	119.19	129.67	53.42	33.67	118.29	891.87
		4.8	3.07	403.90	142.27	102.00	59.78	32.96	170.88	911.69
\$900 and under \$1200.	976.5	4.7	2.91	497.95	142.99	159.95	71.54	31.98	186.58	1,092.90
		4.5	2.97	454.75	143.78	173.87	72.08	35.79	201.42	1,089.94
\$1200 and under \$1500.	100120	4.9	3.22	578.73	196.44	180.21	73.97	41.16	223.52	1,296.19
		4.9	3.20	523.01	205.76	208.04	82.99	55.84	258.74	1,334.82
\$1500 and under \$1800.	6992	5.7	3.85	738.82	243.80	192.55	85.52	53.36	291.13	1,605.17
		4.9	3.42	653.65	248.80	239.69	93.54	76.22	344.40	1,561.27
\$1800 and under \$2100.	4239	6.3	4.48	793.71	298.74	215.44	95.27	66.73	375.13	1,849.08
		4.9	3.36	685.65	292.60	246.94	97.44	94.11	376.67	1,705.58
\$2100 and under \$2500.	2020	6.0	4.44	855.84	399.63	210.00	99.45	96.86	467.11	2,128.88
		6.8	4.90	816.36	396.29	268.69	117.54	79.04	494.67	2,174.79
\$2500 and over.....	138	7.7	6.39	1,209.68	546.96	253.51	117.07	89.88	549.29	2,736.38
		7.3	5.77	1,026.70	576.39	210.25	103.38	147.44	476.19	2,539.36
All Incomes.....	53948	3.54		640.50	222.33	184.12	79.88	46.90	262.71	1,438.13
		5.0	3.39	552.45	243.03	215.56	87.25	64.68	301.42	1,461.42
Per cent										
Under \$900.....	1.51.1			49.1 44.3	13.4 15.6	14.5 11.2	6.0 6.6	3.8 3.6	13.3 18.7	100
\$900 and under \$1200.	23.818.7			45.6 41.8	13.1 13.2	14.6 16.2	6.5 5.7	2.9 3.3	17.1 18.5	100
\$1200 and under \$1500.	39.334.5			44.6 39.2	15.2 15.4	13.9 15.7	5.7 6.2	3.2 4.2	17.2 19.4	188
\$1500 and under \$1800.	17.026.4			46.0 35.5	15.2 15.9	12.0 15.4	5.3 6.0	3.3 4.8	18.1 22.1	188
\$1800 and under \$2100.	10.311.2			42.9 34.3	16.2 17.2	11.7 14.6	5.2 5.7	3.6 5.5	20.3 22.1	100
\$2100 and under \$2500.	4.95.7			40.2 37.5	17.8 18.2	9.9 12.3	4.7 5.4	4.5 3.6	21.9 22.7	188
\$2500 and over.....	3.22.3			44.2 40.4	20.0 22.7	9.3 8.3	4.3 4.1	2.2 5.8	20.1 18.7	100
All Incomes.....	100100			44.5 37.8	15.5 16.0	12.8 14.9	5.6 6.0	3.3 4.4	18.3 20.6	100



AMOUNT AND PER CENT OF EXPENDITURES IN ONE YEAR FOR THE PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF ITEMS  
OF COST OF LIVING OF FAMILIES IN 12 INDUSTRIAL CENTERS BY INCOMES

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, and BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Income Group	Num- ber of fami- lies	Average per- sons in fami- ly		Average Yearly Expenses per family for						Total Average yearly expenses per family
		Total	Equiva- lent adult males	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and Light	Furniture and Fur- nishings	Misc.	
Under \$900.....	6	4.7	2.72	437.63	119.18	129.67	534.2	33.67	118.29	891.87
	3	5.0	3.41	376.48	83.17	109.33	49.42	87.12	126.13	772.16
\$900 and under \$1200..	97	4.7	2.91	497.95	142.99	159.95	71.54	31.98	186.58	1092.90
	49	5.0	3.35	483.07	145.80	102.85	63.34	53.45	189.36	1037.87
\$1200 and under \$1500.	160	4.9	3.22	578.73	196.44	180.21	73.97	41.16	223.52	1,296.19
	50	4.9	3.34	514.98	201.92	142.10	74.14	67.11	310.06	1,310.32
\$1500 and under \$1800.	69	5.7	3.85	738.52	243.80	192.55	85.52	53.36	291.13	1,695.17
	25	5.2	3.92	655.87	273.38	164.10	81.58	55.99	337.96	1,568.79
\$1800 and under \$2100.	42	6.3	4.48	793.21	298.74	215.44	95.27	66.73	375.73	1,849.08
	18	5.8	4.05	707.20	293.20	184.82	100.90	93.43	406.02	1,784.56
\$2100 and under \$2500.	20	6.0	4.44	855.44	399.63	210.00	99.45	96.86	469.11	2,128.88
	5	6.2	4.64	784.00	406.98	269.20	117.50	72.57	454.87	2,105.12
\$2500 and over.....	13	7.7	6.39	1209.68	346.90	253.54	117.07	83.95	549.25	2,736.38
	3	8.1	6.57	989.70	450.60	195.67	104.50	173.97	510.06	2,374.50
All Incomes.....	407	5.3	3.54	640.50	222.93			46.90	26271	1,438.13
	153	5.2	3.63	564.80	215.61	143.70	76.58	65.39	29250	1,357.28
Per cent										
Under \$900.....	1.5			491	13.4	14.6	6.0	3.8	13.3	100
	2.0			48.8	10.8	14.2	6.5	3.5	16.3	100
\$900 and under \$1200.	2.38			45.6	13.1	14.6	6.5	2.9	17.1	100
	32.0			46.5	14.0	9.9	6.1	5.2	18.2	100
\$1200 and under \$1500.	39.3			44.6	15.2	13.9	5.7	3.2	17.2	100
	32.7			39.3	15.4	10.8	5.7	5.1	23.7	100
\$1500 and under \$1800.	17.0			46.0	15.2	12.0	5.3	3.3	18.1	100
	16.3			41.8	17.4	10.5	5.2	3.6	21.6	100
\$1800 and under \$2100.	10.3			42.9	16.2	11.7	5.2	3.6	20.3	100
	11.8			39.6	16.4	10.4	5.7	5.2	22.8	100
\$2100 and under \$2500.	4.9			40.2	18.8	9.9	4.7	4.5	21.9	100
	3.3			37.2	19.3	12.8	5.6	3.4	21.5	100
\$2500 and over.....	3.2			44.2	20.0	7.3	4.3	2.2	20.1	100
	2.0			39.6	19.0	8.2	5.4	7.3	21.6	100
All Incomes.....	100			44.5	15.5	12.8	5.6	3.3	18.3	100
	100			41.6	15.9	10.5	5.6	4.8	21.5	100

(New England figures in red; other localities in black.)



AMOUNT AND PER CENT OF EXPENDITURES IN ONE YEAR FOR THE PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF ITEMS  
OF COST OF LIVING OF FAMILIES IN 12 INDUSTRIAL CENTERS BY INCOMES

New York, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts

Income Group	Num- ber of fami- lies	Average per- sons in fami- ly		Average Yearly Expenses per family for						Total Averag- e yearly expenses per family
		Total	Equiva- lent adult males	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and Light	Furniture and Fur- nishings	Misc.	
Under \$900.....	6	4.7	2.72	43263	119.19	12961	53.42	33.67	118.29	891.87
	16	4.2	2.76	5396.84	88.27	16157	47.71	18.74	136.75	768.30
\$900 and under \$1200..	97	4.7	2.91	49795	142.99	159.95	71.54	31.98	186.58	1,092.90
	107	4.5	2.98	510.88	163.81	177.42	57.54	29.50	175.77	1,109.86
\$1200 and under \$1500..	160	4.9	3.22	578.73	196.44	180.21	73.97	41.16	223.52	1,296.19
	151	4.7	3.15	584.60	199.51	206.96	59.05	49.93	228.22	1,349.74
\$1500 and under \$1800..	69	5.7	3.75	738.82	243.80	192.55	85.52	53.36	291.13	1,605.17
	115	4.7	3.38	646.53	277.01	231.63	67.13	49.58	301.74	1,581.92
\$1800 and under \$2100..	42	6.3	4.48	793.71	298.74	215.44	95.27	66.73	375.73	1,849.08
	66	4.9	3.61	736.52	309.84	222.26	70.35	62.87	353.14	1,790.78
\$2100 and under \$2500..	20	6.0	4.44	855.84	399.63	210.00	99.45	96.86	467.11	2,128.88
	38	7.3	4.67	844.74	423.77	271.61	85.23	88.05	487.22	2,192.80
\$2500 and over.....	13	7.7	6.39	20965	546.96	252.54	117.07	59.88	549.25	2,736.38
	25	6.4	5.87	1,106.89	599.50	355.73	90.51	90.00	616.74	2,853.22
All Incomes....	407	5.3	3.54	64050	222.33	184.12	79.88	46.90	262.71	1,438.18
	518	4.9	3.45	64098	253.68	214.42	64.37	51.05	284.55	1,525.72
Per cent										
Under \$900.....	1.5			49.1	13.4	14.5	6.0	3.8	13.3	100
	3.1			45.7	10.2	20.0	5.7	2.2	15.9	100.
\$900 and under \$1200..	23.8			45.6	13.1	14.6	6.5	2.9	17.1	100
	20.7			46.0	13.8	16.0	5.2	2.7	15.8	100
\$1200 and under \$1500..	39.3			44.6	15.2	13.9	5.7	3.2	17.2	100
	29.2			43.5	14.9	15.4	4.4	3.7	17.0	100
\$1500 and under \$1800..	17.0			46.0	15.2	12.0	5.3	3.1	18.1	100
	22.2			40.9	17.5	14.1	4.3	3.1	10.1	100
\$1800 and under \$2100..	10.3			42.9	16.2	11.7	5.2	3.6	20.3	100
	12.7			41.1	17.3	12.4	3.9	3.5	19.7	100
\$2100 and under \$2500..	4.9			40.2	18.8	9.9	4.7	4.5	21.9	100
	7.3			38.5	19.3	12.0	3.8	4.0	22.2	100
\$2500 and over.....	3.2			44.2	20.0	9.3	4.3	2.2	20.1	100
	4.8			38.8	21.0	12.3	3.1	3.2	21.6	100
All Incomes....	100.0			44.5	15.5	12.8	5.6	3.3	18.3	100
	100			42.0	16.6	14.3	4.3	3.3	18.7	100



AMOUNT AND PER CENT OF EXPENDITURES IN ONE YEAR FOR THE PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF ITEMS  
OF COST OF LIVING OF FAMILIES IN 12 INDUSTRIAL CENTERS BY INCOMES

PORLAND, MAINE and PORTLAND, OREGON.

Income Group	Average per sons in fami- ly		Average Yearly Expenses per family for						Total Average yearly expenses per family
	Num- ber of fami- lies	Equiva- lent adult males	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel	Furniture		
						and	Light	and Fur- nishings	
Under \$900..... <sup>*</sup> 2.	5.0		\$391.72	86.22	\$1,350.00	79.75	6.92	120.14	\$19.75
\$900 and under \$1200. 25	4.4	2.53	477.72	179.11	158.78	74.68	49.42	193.30	1,139.23
\$1200 and under \$1500. 38	4.7	2.98	533.06	197.03	169.22	88.17	53.06	241.53	1,282.06
\$1500 and under \$1800. 48	4.9	3.24	596.17	253.34	193.20	95.92	105.84	380.74	1,495.46
\$1800 and under \$2100. 9	5.6	3.14	735.48	380.82	173.42	102.96	64.84	320.30	1,777.25
\$2100 and under \$2500. 8	6.0	4.01	869.70	501.18	218.25	133.60	78.09	431.09	2,232.81
\$2500 and over..... 1	10.0	6.85	1,537.25	686.71	165.00	94.51	113.48	813.80	2,131.19
All Incomes..... 152	4.9	3.38	581.71	245.44	173.99	91.14	57.50	261.92	1,412.84
	3.25	3.25	522.70	245.27	196.68	74.32	93.32	391.66	1,524.25
Per cent									
Under \$900..... <sup>*</sup> 2.1			47.8	10.5	16.5	9.7	6.8	14.7	100
\$900 and under \$1200. 25.8			41.9	15.7	14.2	6.7	4.3	17.0	100
\$1200 and under \$1500. 39.2			39.8	15.1	16.7	5.6	4.6	18.6	100
\$1500 and under \$1800. 14.4			41.6	15.4	13.2	6.9	4.1	18.8	100
\$1800 and under \$2100. 9.3			38.6	14.9	13.0	5.5	4.9	23.0	100
\$2100 and under \$2500. 8.2			39.9	16.9	12.9	6.4	4.7	19.1	100
\$2500 and over..... 1.0			34.4	16.6	11.7	4.9	7.0	25.2	100
All Incomes..... 100			41.2	17.1	12.3	6.4	4.1	18.5	100
			34.3	16.1	12.8	4.9	6.1	25.7	100

(New England figures in red; other localities in black)

\*No incomes of less than \$900 in Portland, Oregon.



AMOUNT AND PER CENT OF EXPENDITURES IN ONE YEAR FOR THE PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF ITEMS  
OF COST OF LIVING OF FAMILIES IN 12 INDUSTRIAL CENTERS BY INCOMES

DENVER COLORADO and BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

Income Group	Num- ber of fami- lies	Average per- sons in fami- ly		Average Yearly Expenses per family for						Total Average yearly expenses per family
		Total	Equiva- lent adult males	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and Light	Furniture and Fur- nishings	Misc.	
Under \$900.....	4	3.0	2.30	324.90	137.08	240.00	82.35	15.60	129.32	929.25
	4.0	3.04	334.60	118.55	117.25	59.90	41.53	216.13	893.36	
\$900 and under \$1200.	25	4.3	2.78	460.43	173.53	189.32	69.22	56.97	195.44	1,145.91
	42	4.2	278	447.67	166.27	131.23	68.88	52.39	207.05	1,073.40
\$1200 and under \$1500.	44	4.2	2.74	514.00	219.84	240.50	80.80	68.15	262.45	1,386.10
	63	4.4	3.05	501.53	210.59	165.50	73.53	72.49	286.40	1,312.19
\$1500 and under \$1800.	41	4.4	2.91	532.99	268.17	256.36	83.04	91.56	311.01	1,543.29
	29	4.8	3.23	549.39	236.36	176.74	73.00	89.19	379.70	1,517.38
\$1800 and under \$2100.	9	5.3	3.56	622.24	359.51	297.38	90.04	79.63	381.66	1,829.67
	8	5.8	3.67	577.34	249.58	193.50	77.53	76.60	456.21	1,630.75
\$2100 and under \$2500.	16	4.9	3.54	704.73	345.41	277.50	94.23	165.82	471.95	2,059.64
	3	6.0	4.91	864.52	446.90	184.00	80.24	136.93	362.55	2,015.15
\$2500 and over.....	7	6.9	5.73	905.57	506.67	295.14	109.01	99.23	511.93	2,427.55
	5	4.8	4.09	740.15	459.87	193.20	110.06	134.54	384.55	2,222.28
All Incomes.....	14.3	4.6	3.08	566.08	261.90	246.53	82.96	85.71	306.89	1,540.24
	15.4	4.5	3.11	510.57	215.69	159.31	75.01	72.81	299.32	1,334.62
Per cent										
Under \$900.....	0.7	2.6	—	35	14.8	25.8	8.9	1.7	13.9	100
			—	38.7	13.3	12.5	6.7	4.6	24.2	100
\$900 and under \$1200.	17.5	27.3	—	40.2	15.1	16.7	6.1	5.0	17.1	100
			—	41.7	15.5	12.2	6.4	4.9	19.3	100
\$1200 and under \$1500.	30.8	40.9	—	37.1	15.9	17.3	5.8	4.9	18.9	100
			—	38.2	16.0	12.7	5.6	5.5	21.8	100
\$1500 and under \$1800.	28.7	18.8	—	34.5	17.4	16.8	5.4	5.9	20.2	100
			—	36.2	15.6	11.7	5.5	5.9	25.0	100
\$1800 and under \$2100.	6.3	5.2	—	34.0	19.6	16.1	4.9	4.4	30.9	100
			—	35.4	15.3	11.9	4.8	4.7	28.0	100
\$2100 and under \$2500.	11.2	1.9	—	34.2	16.8	13.5	4.6	7.1	22.9	100
			—	42.9	22.2	9.1	4.0	6.8	15.0	100
\$2500 and over.....	4.9	3.2	—	37.3	20.9	13.2	4.5	4.1	21.1	100
			—	33.3	20.7	8.7	5.0	6.1	26.3	100
All Incomes.....	100	100	—	36.1	17.0	16.0	5.4	5.6	19.9	100
			—	38.3	16.2	12.0	5.7	5.5	22.4	100



AMOUNT AND PER CENT OF EXPENDITURES IN ONE YEAR FOR THE PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF ITEMS  
OF COST OF LIVING OF FAMILIES IN 12 INDUSTRIAL CENTERS BY INCOMES

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS and PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Income Group	Num- ber of fami- lies	Average per- sons in fami- ly		Average Yearly Expenses per family for						Total Averagē yearly expenses per family
		Total	Equiva- lent adult males	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and Light	Furniture and Fur- nishings	Misc.	
Under \$900.....	2	4.7	2.72	437.63	119.19	129.67	33.67	118.29	871.87	
		5.5	3.83	414.81	122.89	156.00	24.09	108.34	835.88	
\$900 and under \$1200.	97	4.7	2.91	497.95	142.99	169.95	31.98	186.58	1,092.90	
	54	4.4	2.94	459.34	182.39	147.87	33.68	185.21	1,056.96	
\$1200 and under \$1500.	160	4.9	3.22	578.73	196.44	180.21	41.16	223.52	1,296.19	
	81	4.8	3.07	534.99	227.58	188.33	39.23	234.79	1,285.15	
\$1500 and under \$1800.	69	5.7	3.85	738.82	243.88	192.55	83.36	291.13	1,605.17	
	58	5.2	3.54	617.94	261.51	207.40	49.98	286.65	1,505.84	
\$1800 and under \$2100.	42	6.5	4.48	793.71	298.74	215.44	66.73	375.73	1,849.08	
	41	4.9	3.22	620.13	316.87	270.28	52.60	327.50	1,693.03	
\$2100 and under \$2500.	20	6.0	4.44	855.84	399.63	210.00	99.45	96.86	467.11	2,128.88
	12	6.3	4.24	723.84	371.27	319.03	62.33	112.72	429.92	2,019.12
\$2500 and over.....	13	7.7	6.39	1,009.68	546.96	253.54	117.67	59.88	549.25	2,736.38
	6	5.8	4.83	952.69	616.24	300.60	84.66	232.27	600.81	2,686.14
All Incomes....	407	5.3	3.54	640.50	222.33	184.12	79.88	46.90	262.71	1,438.13
	254	4.9	3.28	569.36	252.89	206.08	44.71	75.96	267.92	1,417.10
Per cent										
Under \$900.....	1.5	—	—	49.1	19.4	14.5	6.0	3.8	13.3	100
	0.8	—	—	50.1	14.7	18.7	2.9	0.7	13.0	100
\$900 and under \$1200.	23.8	—	—	45.6	13.1	14.6	6.5	2.9	17.1	100
	21.3	—	—	43.3	17.3	14.0	9.2	4.5	17.5	100
\$1200 and under \$1500.	39.3	—	—	44.6	15.2	13.9	5.7	8.2	17.2	100
	31.9	—	—	41.6	17.7	14.7	3.1	4.7	18.3	100
\$1500 and under \$1800.	17.0	—	—	46.0	15.2	12.0	5.3	3.3	18.1	100
	22.8	—	—	41.0	17.4	13.9	8.3	5.6	19.0	100
\$1800 and under \$2100.	10.3	—	—	42.9	16.2	11.7	5.2	3.6	20.3	100
	16.1	—	—	36.6	18.7	16.0	3.1	6.1	19.3	100
\$2100 and under \$2500.	4.9	—	—	40.2	18.8	9.9	4.7	4.5	21.9	100
	4.7	—	—	35.8	18.4	15.8	3.1	5.6	21.3	100
\$2500 and over.....	3.2	—	—	44.2	20.0	9.3	4.3	2.2	20.1	100
	2.4	—	—	35.5	19.2	11.2	3.2	8.6	22.4	100
All Incomes....	100	—	—	44.6	15.5	12.8	5.6	3.3	18.3	100
	100	—	—	46.2	17.8	14.5	3.2	3.4	18.9	100

(New England figures appear in red; other localities in black.)



AMOUNT AND PER CENT OF EXPENDITURES IN ONE YEAR FOR THE PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF ITEMS  
OF COST OF LIVING OF FAMILIES IN 123 INDUSTRIAL CENTERS BY INCOMES

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS and SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Income Group	Num- ber of fami- lies	Average per- sons in fami- ly		Average Yearly Expenses per family for						Total Average yearly expenses per family
		Total	Equiva- lent adult males	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and Light	Furniture and Fur- nishings	Misc.	
Under \$900.....	62	4.7	2.72	\$437.63	119.19	129.67	53.42	33.67	118.29	\$91.87
		4.0	3.30	371.08	132.91	132.00	42.30	26.95	154.58	860.52
\$900 and under \$1200.	97	4.7	2.91	\$497.95	142.99	159.95	71.54	31.98	186.58	1,092.90
	98	4.1	2.71	470.94	172.19	171.60	51.69	50.36	228.66	1,150.43
\$1200 and under \$1500.	160	4.9	3.22	\$578.73	196.44	180.21	78.97	41.16	223.54	1,296.19
	114	4.5	2.99	513.97	204.01	205.37	56.67	47.99	264.43	1,292.34
\$1500 and under \$1800.	69	5.7	3.85	\$738.62	243.80	192.55	85.52	53.36	291.13	1,605.17
	86	4.6	3.27	586.89	275.11	220.07	61.40	69.36	353.72	1,565.95
\$1800 and under \$2100.	42	6.3	4.48	\$793.71	298.74	215.44	95.27	66.73	375.73	1,849.08
	44	4.7	3.00	567.23	280.09	242.17	68.38	85.45	439.98	1,683.30
\$2100 and under \$2500.	20	6.0	4.44	\$856.84	399.63	210.00	99.45	96.86	467.11	2,128.88
	15	4.1	3.22	675.25	313.31	252.18	66.59	69.45	506.05	1,883.55
\$2500 and over.....	13	7.7	6.39	\$546.96	253.54	117.07	59.88	549.25	2,736.38	
	2	8.5	6.56	1,209.68	634.93	285.00	126.18	69.93	595.53	3,005.69
All Incomes.....	407	5.3	3.54	\$640.50	222.33	189.12	79.88	46.90	262.71	1,438.13
	301	4.5	3.07	548.75	239.90	213.70	59.96	60.95	324.61	1,447.73
Per cent										
Under \$900.....	1.5	—	—	49.1	13.4	14.5	6.0	3.8	13.3	100
	0.7	—	—	43.1	15.6	15.3	4.9	3.1	18.0	100.0
\$900 and under \$1200.	23.8	—	—	45.6	13.1	14.6	6.5	2.9	17.1	
	12.6	—	—	40.9	15.4	14.9	4.5	4.4	19.9	100.0
\$1200 and under \$1500.	39.3	—	—	44.6	15.2	13.9	5.7	3.2	17.2	
	37.9	—	—	39.8	15.8	15.9	4.4	3.7	20.5	100.0
\$1500 and under \$1800.	17.0	—	—	46.0	15.2	12.0	5.3	3.3	18.1	
	28.6	—	—	37.5	17.6	14.0	3.9	4.4	22.6	100.0
\$1800 and under \$2100.	10.3	—	—	42.9	16.2	11.7	5.2	3.6	20.3	
	14.6	—	—	33.7	16.6	14.4	4.1	5.1	26.1	100.0
\$2100 and under \$2500.	4.9	—	—	40.2	18.8	9.9	4.7	4.5	21.9	
	5.0	—	—	35.8	16.6	13.4	3.5	3.7	26.9	100.0
\$2500 and over.....	3.2	—	—	44.2	20.0	9.3	4.3	2.2	20.1	
	0.7	—	—	39.7	21.1	12.8	4.2	2.3	19.9	100.0
All Incomes.....	100	—	—	44.5	15.5	12.8	5.6	3.3	18.3	100
	100	—	—	37.9	14.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	22.4	100.0

\* (New England States in red; other localities in black)



EMPHASIS ON HIGHER EDUCATION AS INDICATED BY THE NUMBER OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ESTABLISHED AND IN OPERATION

From the early days of New England, it has led the nation in its percentage of the schoolmaster, its devotion to its schools, its educational legislation, and its research work in educational problems. One of the most powerful assets in New England's power to lead is its conception, ideals and execution of public **PART TWO**.

THE HUMAN RESOURCES OF NEW ENGLAND

1. Education in New England

A. Emphasis on Higher Education as indicated by the number of Colleges and Higher Institutions of Learning.

Twenty-four colleges of recognized rank were already providing

Connections	Date	Founded
Rhode Island	1764	1764
Massachusetts	1784	1784
Massachusetts	1819	1819
New Hampshire	1820	1820
Rhode Island	1828	1828
Vermont	1837	1837
Yankee	1843	1843
University	1843	1843
of Vermont		

The money invested in colleges and universities is an indication of the place they hold in the confidence of the people. There are thirty-three institutions of college rank in the six New England States, and of these, five are exclusively for women. There is over \$50,000,000 invested in the buildings and grounds of these buildings and

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EMPHASIS ON HIGHER EDUCATION AS INDICATED BY THE NUMBER OF COLLEGES OF RECOGNIZED NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROMINENCE

From the early days of New England, it has led the nation in its patronage of the schoolmaster, its devotion to its schools, its educational legislation, and its research work in educational problems. One of the most powerful assets in New England today is found in its conception, ideals and practices of public education.

The impetus of early start in higher education furnished a powerful dynamo in the early days of the New England people, and this force has been gathering strength with the decades. At the opening of the nineteenth century, the following colleges of recognized rank were already provided:

Connecticut	Yale	Founded 1701
Maine, B	Bowdoin	Founded 1802
Massachusetts	Harvard	Founded 1636
Massachusetts	Williams	Founded 1793
New Hampshire	Dartmouth	Founded 1769
Rhode Island	Brown	Founded 1769
Vermont	Middlebury	Founded 1800
Vermont	University of Vermont	Founded 1800

The money invested in colleges and universities is one evidence of the place they hold in the confidence of the people. There are thirty-three institutions of collegiate rank in the six New England States, and of these, five are exclusively for women. There is over \$50,000,000 invested in the buildings and grounds of these colleges and

1. French, George; New England Education: Page 301ff

2. Marsh , C.S; "Mazda and Minerva", The Century, Spring 1930



In concluding the study of the Standard of Living in the New England States, and learning how various groups spend their money, the following contrasts are interesting.

City	Cloth- ing	Food	Rent	Light Fuel	Furni- ture	Misc.
BOSTON	15.5	44.5	12.8	5.6	3.3	18.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	17.8	40.2	14.5	3.2	5.4	18.9
San Francisco, Calif.	16.6	37.9	14.8	4.2	4.2	22.4
Denver, Colo.	16.2	38.3	12.0	5.7	5.5	22.4
Portland, Me.	16.1	24.3	12.8	4.9	6.1	25.7
New York, N. Y.	16.6	42.0	14.3	4.3	3.3	18.7
Chicago, Illinois	16.0	37.8	14.9	6.0	4.4	20.6
Philadelphia, Pa	16.3	40.2	13.2	5.1	4.4	20.8
Richmond, Virginia.	15.9	41.6	10.5	5.6	4.8	21.5

The Bostonians seem to consume the greatest amount of food--is it the beans?--while the expenditure for light and fuel is also higher than than of similar cities of the same commercial structure.

ni servit to bushels of oil to plants and inhabitants of  
 India among others and primarily has largest business with the  
 Chinese who are numerous throughout the region which  
 with their large trade have made them rich

E. 31	E. 4	S. 2	S. 31	S. 14	S. 21	
out	out	out	out	out	out	out
9.31	1.3	6.2	2.11	5.01	5.71	out
1.12	2.1	2.1	2.11	2.78	2.31	out
1.22	2.2	2.2	2.21	2.86	2.81	out
1.23	2.3	2.3	2.31	2.81	2.81	out
1.31	2.1	2.1	2.11	2.81	2.81	out
2.02	2.2	2.2	2.21	2.78	2.31	out
2.03	2.3	2.3	2.31	2.78	2.31	out
2.11	2.1	2.1	2.11	2.78	2.31	out

--out to Duran factory out comes of men numbered out  
 in last bus day to exhibition out of --Tangal out of all  
 factories come out to make walls to put out right out  
 windows

## THE INDUSTRIES OF NEW ENGLAND

The economy of New England depends primarily upon the activities of the mills and the factories, and the concentration of manufacturing in the great industrial sections gives it outstanding industrial importance.

New England industries provide great consuming markets for raw materials and industrial equipment. The products of these industries are part of the

### THE HUMAN RESOURCES OF NEW ENGLAND

goals that enter into the economic life of the country. An understanding of the economic life in the

#### D. Distribution of Wealth

A high proportion of the population whose income depend upon manufacturing. These incomes are expended to a large measure, to buy the products of other sections. An adequate commercial survey must include a broad knowledge of manufacturing activities upon which its commercial life so largely rests.

Because of the lack of raw materials, New England industry provides great consuming markets for the raw or semi-finished products of other sections of the country. This region contains the principal coal supply of the United States. The Nation's leading hide and leather market is located in New England. A substantial part of the American coated crop is consumed in the New England textile mills. The region is also important as a consumer of copper and non-ferrous metals.

A great proportion of the food consumed by the industrial population is produced for New England by other parts of the United States.

J. R. Dwyer, E. J.: Industrial Trends of New England, New Eng., 500  
H. O'Shaughnessy, P. T.: New England Faces the North.

CHILDREN WILL BE ENTHUSIASIZED WITH SET

LEARNERS WILL BE ALMOST ALL .I

ADDED TO CHILDREN'S FIELD .II

## THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

The commerce of New England depends primarily upon the activities of the mills and the factories, and the concentration of manufacturing in the great industrial sections gives it outstanding national importance.

New England industries provide great consuming markets for raw materials and industrial equipment. The products of these industries contribute in turn an important part of the goods that enter into the commerce of the nation. An outstanding characteristic of New England economic life is the high proportion of its population whose incomes depend upon manufacturing. These incomes are expended in a large measure, to buy the products of other sections. An adequate commercial survey must include a broad knowledge of manufacturing activities<sup>1</sup> upon which its commercial life so largely rests.

Because of the lack of raw materials, New England industry provides great consuming markets for the raw or semi-finished products of other sections of the country. This region contains the principal wool market of the United States. The Nation's leading hide and leather market is located in New England. A substantial part of the American cotton crop is consumed in the New England textile mills. The region is also important as a consumer<sup>2</sup> of ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

A great proportion of the food consumed by its industrial population is produced for New England by other parts of the United States.

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1. McFall, R. J; External Trade of New England, Dom. Com. #22  
2. O'Shea, F. P; New England Faces the Facts.

now thinking about health will be concerned with  
what has happened off the cliff edge to myself and  
those I mentioned there will probably be nothing

more to say about London unless you will  
be coming out. Imagine I should be abroad but not  
out to find myself in and at something which would  
not be the same old thing again and above  
all still pleasure enough will be distributed while  
many people around me will be suffering and  
worried over a number of reasons apart from  
themselves. I suppose it is better to have such  
things galvanised to life than to absent from them

after they have left. I suppose we will have to do  
without him well, I suppose we will do without him well.

He will have to go out of town galvanised to life  
entirely myself and I suppose will be unable to stand  
still and sit down and do nothing. I am beginning to  
think well of him if he is not to be a burden  
and if he can do all sorts of things which will be  
of service to us all and will be useful to us all

and to those who are not myself to whom  
he will be useful

New England looks to other states for its fuel supply.

Its industries provide a great consuming market for the coal to supply heat and power for its manufacturing processes. It consumes great quantities of petroleum products from outside sources. The extent of the dependence of New England upon regions outside of its own borders for food, fuel, and raw material is indicated by the fact that the total tonnage of its inward shipments is about six times that of its outward shipments.<sup>1</sup>

As an offset for the great consuming markets provided for the rest of the country for raw and partially finished products, New England factories and mills contribute a high proportion of the stock of manufactured articles consumed in other sections. With only 7 per cent of the Nation's population, the manufacturing industries of the New England States contribute 11 per cent in the national income derived from manufacturing. In a number of important lines, New England contributed well over one-half of the entire national production, and there is a long list of articles in which its contribution far exceeds the share indicated by its contribution of population.

The industrial prosperity of this great manufacturing region is indicated by the highly fabricated nature of its industries. Its products are turned out mainly in finished form for the ultimate consumer.

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1. Gerish, E. F; Commercial Structure of New England.  
United States Government Survey, Chapter 2, Page 70.



Manufacturing is the keynote of New England's Commercial Structure. The prosperity of this region rests mainly upon the activity of the factories and the mills. The chart below shows the leading wholesale lines of New England, according to Bradstreet's Minima of estimated wealth. Admittedly there are some objections to such groupings, due to the classification being confused. The leading lines included under the heading: "All Others" include glassware, hotel, restaurant and institutional supplies, confectionery, ice cream, and millinery.

TABLE SHOWING ESTIMATED IMPORTANCE OF THE LEADING WHOLESALE LINES

(In millions of dollars)	%	0	2	4	6	8	10
Lumber and Bldg. Mtls.	10.01	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX					
Groceries	9.17	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX					
Fuel	6.75	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX					
Paper and Twine	6.01	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX					
Fruits and Produce	4.73	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX					
Drugs and Chemicals	4.67	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX					
Meats and Provisions	4.01	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX					
Dry Goods	3.82	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX					
Boots and Shoes	3.22	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX					
Cigars and Tobacco	3.11	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX					
All Other	39.54	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX					

(Taken from Bradstreet's Minima of Estimated Wealth showing the Leading New England Wholesale Lines, by percentage)

Ledermann's findings well to compare with the results obtained  
and prove whether some other shift in frequency of occurrence  
would result from such a shift in the relative shift to which  
each of subjects' responses well to each stimulus stimuli and  
some are said to be shifting. These relations to main structures  
of personality and of the psychologic form of thought do  
not depend on their behavioral control pattern and therefore  
Leopold's view deserves, I think, primary attention. Among  
qualitative data, there are two main categories, namely pa-

REVIEW OF THE STUDY OF HUMAN RELATIONS DURING SLEEP

0	8	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	(relative to median)
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0
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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0
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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

and the time required to attain a certain level of performance  
(e.g., the time required to reach a certain level of performance) will probably well be affected by

This article considers manufacturing as a source of income to the people of New England. The analysis is concerned mainly with the contribution which the manufacturing process makes to the region. For this reason the gross value of products is not a satisfactory measure, because only a part of this value is created by the industry. The value of the materials used must be considered. For indicating the importance of the manufacturing process as a source of income to the people of New England, the value added by manufacture is the only adequate measure. This is obtained by deducting the cost of the materials used from the value of the products. The value added by manufacture can then be used as a basis for discussion. <sup>I</sup>

The income of the people of New England from the manufacturing activity in 1927 was approximately 11 per cent of the total national income from this source; the total value contributed by all its manufacturing processes, outside of the cost of material was \$3,000,000,000. This net income is to be distinguished from the gross value of all products of New England manufacture, including the cost of materials, which was over \$6,000,000,000, and comprised 9.6 of the gross value for <sup>2</sup> the entire United States.

The per capita income from manufacturing in New England derived by dividing the total value added by the estimated population, was approximately \$364, while for the rest of the

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1. O'Shea, F. P.; New England Faces the Facts, Magazine of Business June, 1929  
2. Commercial Structure of New England: Income and Banking



country, outside of this area, it was \$225, a difference of \$139 per capita in favor of New England. This emphasizes the outstanding importance of manufacturing in this section.

The extent of the market provided for New England industries for goods purchased from outside sources or from within New England is shown by the total cost of materials used in manufacturing. This market for materials amounted in 1927 to \$3,048,863,000, representing 9 per cent of the total of the United States. This outlay includes the cost of purchased fuel, power and supplies used in the various manufacturing processes,<sup>1</sup> in addition to the cost of raw and semi-finished material.

The highly processed nature of New England manufacturing and its dependence upon human labor are indicated by the high proportion of its wage earners and by the relation of its wages to the United States total. The average number of workers on New England manufacturing pay rolls in 1927 was 13.2 per cent of the total number so employed throughout the United States, whereas New England's proportion of the total population was only 7 per cent. In other words there were 13 wage earners employed in manufacturing in every 100 persons in the New England states as a whole, while for the Nationas a whole there were only by about one-half that number, or 7 persons so employed in each 100 of the population. The contribution of this section to the <sup>2</sup> livelihood of wage earners is also distinctly higher than its

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1. Ibid, Page 150

2. New England News Letter, New England Council, February, 1931



proportion in the national manufacturing output. The total wage payments of the New England manufactures, aggregating \$1,328,650,000 in 1927, represents 12.3 per cent of the total wages paid by all manufacturing in the United States, while its share in the gross value of manufactured products was only 9.6 per cent.

The general relation of the New England activity in 1927 to that of the entire United States is shown in the following table. This shows its relatively high share of wage earners and of wages paid, in proportion to the New England population and its relatively low proportion in the total cost of materials. The value represented by manufacture thus represents a considerably higher proportion of the national total than does the value of the product. In the number of establishments the New England proportion is about the same as its share represented by the gross value of its product.

"New England's per capita wealth in 1929 was \$3,488, a gain of \$87 or 2.6 per cent over the figure of \$3,401. Per capita wealth in the United States as a whole declined between 1925 and 1929 from \$2946 and \$2921." is stated by the New England Council in a pamphlet entitled "The People of New England" and published by this organization in 1931.



NEW ENGLAND COMPARED WITH ENTIRE UNITED STATES IN TOTAL MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

1927

Item	New England	Total U. S.	N. E. %
Number of manufacturing establishments	17,745	191,666	9.3
Number of wage earners	1,098,748	8,353,977	13.2
Wages paid	1,328,650,000	10,848,803,000	12.3
Cost of Materials	3,048,863,000	35,153,137,000	8.7
Value of Products	6,028,475,000	62,718,347,000	9.6
Value added by manufacture	2,979,612,000	27,585,210,000	10.8
Population (estimated for July, 1, 1927)	8,182,428	118,628,000	6.9

Taken from a survey made by the United States Government on the Industrial Structure of New England: Manufacturing, Page 151

## PITIVITOA ORGANIZATIONAUMA JÄTET KE MELTAE OPIVIT KÄRITÄ VÄLJÄ SEITÄNOMI TÄMÄNNE VÄLJÄ

1981

R. A. 16	A. ,B. Lector	BUDGET 1981	1981
8.0	883,101	847,311	assemblies and institutions to reduce expenses agree to reduce their expenses
9.01	119,230,0	117,800,1	expenses agree to reduce their expenses
9.01	600,208,515,0	600,072,500,1	expenses to meet expenses to exist
7.0	600,971,011,0	600,918,000,0	expenses to meet expenses to exist
6.0	600,518,815,0	600,480,800,0	expenses to exist
5.01	600,010,282,70	600,510,070,0	expenses of basic salary
9.0	600,235,811	805,225,8	(700,010,000,000) reduction of expenses and no longer existing part of the former a cost under D.L against organizations charged not to exist

laboratory and no longer existing part of the former a cost under  
D.L against organizations charged not to exist

NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURES GROUPED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF MATERIALS

	VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE Millions of Dollars									--- 1925
	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	
All Metals	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
All Textiles	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Leather and Rubber	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
PAPER and Printing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Foodstuffs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Chemicals	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
All Others	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

S U M M A R Y

New England's wealth in 1929 as estimated by the National Industrial Conference Board amounted to 28,289,000,000 or in other words, 8 per cent of the total wealth of the United States. As stated before, New England has 7 per cent of the population.



**THE HUMAN RESOURCES OF NEW ENGLAND**

1-The People of New England

E-Income and its Sources

CHANCELLOR TO GOVERNOR DALE DIX  
REGARDING THE PROPOSED BILL  
CONCERNING THE STATE-aid

TOTAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES RECEIVED BY INDIVIDUALS IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES

1919-1920 and 1921\*

	1919		1920		1921	
	Thousands of dollars	Per Cent	Thousands Of dollars	Per Cent	Thousands of dollars	Per cent
Continental United States	66,195,700	.....	72,380,365	8.09	84,426,667	-----
All New England	5,355,117	8.09	5,855,167	-----	8,139,667	9.63
Maine	427,580	.65	472,572	.65	616,055	.73
New Hampshire	260,759	.40	291,804	.40	389,944	.46
Vermont	175,578	.26	236,472	.33	261,569	.31
Massachusetts	3,057,076	4.62	3,352,710	4.63	4,688,916	5.55
Rhode Island	454,883	.69	460,061	.64	733,091	.87
Connecticut	979,141	1.48	1,040,548	1.44	1,439,703	1.71

\*Income in the Various States, its Sources and Distribution: Maurice Leven

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THE INCOME OF NEW ENGLAND STATES

Estimates of income on any broad scale, are in truth, among the most abstract of economic generalizations. This does not necessarily rob such estimates of their value, but as in the case of all generalizations, bids caution in their use. It must be emphasized that by their very statistical nature, totals and averages obscure and eliminate individual differences, now matter how comprehensive is the data which enters into their compilation.

1. Eaton, Walter P. Saving New England, The Atlantic Monthly, May, 1930.



Is not income the best indicator of economic wealth?

To know the income and the distribution of income in New England is to know the approximate position in the scale of living of that greater proportion of the inhabitants. This is, after all, the central problem foremost in the minds of men when they seek to solve the problem of how much of any one kind of a commodity they can sell in New England.

The National Bureau of Economic Research breaks down the totals for all sources of income into wages, salaries, "entrepreneurial", property income, and miscellaneous items. Wages and salary do not need any explanation. "Entrepreneurial" gains include all returns on property invested in the business, as well as records of those efforts, which if done in behalf of others, would be considered labor and would command a wage or salary. According to the Bureau of Economic Research, property income includes interest, dividends, contract rent, and income from business operation by individuals. By contract rent is meant the income received as rent from residences, and rents on industrial buildings and land, and the like, rented from individuals.

Miscellaneous items include income from cows, gardens, and poultry in urban communities, imputed rent of owned urban and farmers homes; and imputed interest on the value of durable consumption goods in the hands of consumers.



WAGES AND SALARIES IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES

(In thousands of dollars)

States and Divisions	SHARE OF INCOME DERIVED FROM			INDUSTRY
	Manufacturing	Per Cent of United States Total	Construction	
Continental United States	11,050,617	....	1,054,848	.....
New England	1,492,652	13.51	60,820	6.62
Maine	99,914	.09	4,188	.40
New Hampshire	80,355	.73	2,785	.62
Vermont	35,177	.32	2,046	.19
Massachusetts	828,597	7.50	39,293	3.73
Rhode Island	149,960	1.36	5,622	.53
Connecticut	298,649	2.70	1 5,886	1.51

Income and its sources, by Maurice Leven.

The National Bureau of Economic Research takes the year 1919 as the most representative year. From the standpoint of relative importance, manufacturing leads in the New England States, with 54.04 per cent, and transportation, trade and miscellaneous industries follow second with 40.9 per cent of the total.

Connecticut is the leading state, not only for New England, but for the entire country, from the standpoint of the relative importance of manufacturing. Rhode Island follows next, and New Hampshire comes third. The percentage of income from manufacturing in each of the New England States exceeds the income



Farm wages play a relatively unimportant part in the wage income of New England, reaching the peak of 9.1 per cent in Vermont. The same is true of mining, the peak being in Vermont with 3.7 per cent; but even here this income is overshadowed by 44.19 of the total represented by manufacturing, and 40.1 represented by trade, transportation, and miscellaneous industries.

#### PER CAPITA INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES

The per capita income is probably the most interesting figure of all those represented, for the economic wealth of the inhabitants of one section or state, can not be measured as well by the total income received as by the amount of income per unit of population:<sup>1</sup>

#### PER CAPITA INCOME OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES IN 1919-1920-1921

State	1919	1920	1921
Continental United States	\$630	\$680	\$779
Maine	557	615	798
New Hampshire	590	657	876
Vermont	497	672	743
Massachusetts	799	865	1,188
Rhode Island	757	757	1,190
Connecticut	716	746	1,104

The table brings out the facts that for the years 1919-1920 and 1921, the three states of industrial southern New England had a higher per capita income than the per capita income for the

1. Income from Various States, its sources and distribution.  
Leven, Maurice

with all four technological facilities a year ago with  
gross rev 1.9 to 2009 with problems, financial well to control when  
all systems being out satisfies to meet all these cost. However at  
present all account still open have had since the TCI didn't know how  
demonstrations of bargaining index and the CACD to determine  
account from, notwithstanding power of legislation E.OA has  
constitutional

negotiations are now shown within the

constitutional due to problems of fiscal policy in 2010  
to reduce赤字 will not demonstrate good. It is enough  
problems of the use ,which to define one to maintain our  
will be found out of the previous fiscal index and by this we  
constitutional to start the acco  
low-cost-low risk debts during the last 20 years after 2010

DEBT	GDP	GDP	DEBT
2010	200	200	200
2011	200	200	200
2012	200	200	200
2013	200	200	200
2014	200	200	200
2015	200	200	200
2016	200	200	200
2017	200	200	200
2018	200	200	200

cost-effectivity not to their effect, but the highest value of  
her budget will produce financial to settle would not ,EPC has  
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and your ,new

United States, while for the year 1921, all of the States, with the exception of Vermont, had a higher per capita income than the per capita income for the United States.

There is a marked range in the per capita net total incomes for the various New England states for the years 1919, 1920, and 1921. The greatest range was in 1920, and the smallest in 1921. The variation is due chiefly to the fluctuations in the values of inventories. In New England the per capita income of the farm population was somewhat higher in the year 1921 than in 1920.

#### INCOME TAX RETURNS

Data for income tax returns would provide an almost perfect index to income if all recipients made enough to place them above the minimum tax level and if there were no evasions. Nevertheless, the number of income tax payers reflects both the basic and supplemental income.

For the calendar year ending December 31, 1926, the individual returns for the six New England States numbered <sup>1</sup> 375,484, representing a total income of \$2,237,321,542.

New England had 9.1 per cent of the total returns of the country, representing 8.8 per cent of the total incomes of the country. This represents an average of \$5,958.49 per return, in comparison with the average of \$6,149.55 for

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1. United States Internal Revenue Statistics of Income 1925



the whole country. New England, with 7 per cent of the population of the country, made 9.1, per cent of the returns in 1926. Of the entire New England population 4.6 made returns, in comparison with 3.6 per cent of the population <sup>1</sup> of the entire country.

In 1920, New England, with 7 per cent of the population of the country, made 9.7 per cent of the returns; in 1921 it made 9.8 per cent of the returns; in 1922 and 1924, with approximately the same percentage of the population of the country, it made 9.5 per cent and 9 per cent of the returns respectively. The number of returns in 1925 gave evidence of a falling off, because of the shift in the tax law that exemptions were raised from \$1000 to \$1500 for unmarried persons and from \$2500 to \$3500 for married persons. Of the six New England States, Massachusetts leads, with 5.4 per cent of the total figures for the whole country, and with 5.2 <sup>2</sup> per cent of the total net income thus reported.

New England had 10.7 per cent of all the persons reporting income under \$1000, and 10.1 per cent of the total net income for this class for the entire country. The New England proportion constantly decreases in each income class between the class under \$1000, and the \$5000 and the \$6000 group.

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1. Commercial Structure of New England: Income and Banking, Page 250
  2. The Business Week: "New England Picks up under Steady Flow of Orders" March 4, 1931.



In the six classes between \$6,000 and \$12,000 there is a slight increase. This income group for the New England states in comparison with the entire country is 8.8. In each of the income groups between \$10,000 and \$15,000, New England's share of the total incomes of the country is between 8.8 and 9.4 per cent, and in incomes between the larger group, \$15,000 and \$40,000, New England's portion is between 9.1 and 10.1 per cent.

The upper income groups between \$40,000 and \$50,000 show that in each income group except one, New England had more than 10 per cent of the total number of incomes and about the same proportion of the total net taxable income for the entire country in the respective groups.

A recent study points out that after the Civil War, New England became more and more the investing locality, and in this respect was to the United States, what Europe has since been to the United States. Manufacturing of various articles on which skilled labor is necessary, along with banking and merchandising, is the mainstay at present. This study goes on to show that the securities which the people of New England hold are kept for investment, rather than for speculation.

Concerning investment in New England, it is interesting to note that dividends reported amounting to \$475,239,000 or 21.2 per cent of the incomes are reported from this section.

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universities. Endowments amount to more than \$64,000,000; and a probable estimate of the property applied to higher education in New England would exceed over \$120,000,000. Some of this money has come from land grants by individual states, and by the national legislature, but in the main it is the accumulation of gifts from individuals.

More significant than the grounds and the buildings devoted to education, more emphatic than the millions involved in their support, more dynamic than the self-sacrifice apparent in the large endowments, is the glorious spirit manifest in all of the New England states. In the United States there are a hundred thousand men and women attending part time and evening classes, in state extension courses, in Y.M.C.A's, and similar organizations. Of this host, although the exact proportion is unknown, a vast number are enrolled in the New England States, from every walk and occupation. The cheerful worker-by-the-day breathes content in her own prowess at night school; or the success of her son or daughter. The barber attends electrical classes after school, and the postman may be a regular attendant at the extension classes at the State House. Like a far-flung life line, these extra and evening classes for the day workers

intelligence as prime factor in the success and prosperity of the community.



represent opportunity and self-expression; they raise the horizon of the driven hordes.

The number of colleges within a given area is another advantage that New England has in the education of its youth; within the circle of the State House in Boston there are eight universities or colleges of the highest grade. Still another important collegiate area is the Connecticut Valley, which traverses Connecticut and divides New Hampshire from Vermont. Within the river basin there are twelve colleges.

The influence of the New England college in the world at large is determined in some measure by the great number of young men and young women who come each year from outside her borders that they may attend these institutions of established standing and prestige, as well as upon the wide geographical distribution of its graduates.

Of the thirty-three colleges and universities in New England furnishing statistics in 1931, nineteen reported gains in full-time enrollment.

New England's record in the field of higher education through college and university preparation is evidenced today as in the past by the faith of her people in culture and intelligence as prime factors in the success and prosperity of the commonweal.  
l

and under such circumstances has extremely favorable  
conditions for the development of the disease and  
therefore it is necessary to take up the following  
actions at early stages in order to reduce the  
possibility of infection and to facilitate the treatment  
of those cases which occur during the first month of life.  
The first and most important measure is to maintain  
the child's diet as simple and varied as possible  
so that the child may have the best chance of recovering  
from the disease. This can be done by giving the child  
a diet consisting of easily digestible foods such as  
milk, eggs, bread, butter, cheese, etc., and by avoiding  
the use of raw vegetables, fruits, and other articles  
which may contain bacteria. It is also important to  
keep the child's room clean and dry, and to avoid  
overexposure to the sun or to artificial heat.  
In addition, it is important to keep the child  
well hydrated by giving him plenty of fluids, particularly  
water, and to provide him with a comfortable  
bedding and clothing. It is also important to  
keep the child's hands clean and to avoid contact  
with infected persons. If the child becomes  
infected, it is important to seek medical advice  
immediately and to follow the doctor's  
instructions carefully. In some cases, it may  
be necessary to hospitalize the child for  
further treatment.

FULL TIME STUDENTS IN NEW ENGLAND COLLEGES NOVEMBER 1931

Amherst	643
Bates	712
Boston College	1380
Bowdoin	570
Brown	1246
Clark	237
Colby	610
Connecticut Aggie	578
Connecticut College	570
Dartmouth	2298
Emerson	255
Harvard	3231
Holy Cross	1069
Maine	1679
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	3162
Massachusetts State	762
Middlebury	654
Mount Holyoke	994
Northeastern	1929
New Hampshire	1639
Norwich	308
Providence	715
Radcliffe	764
Rhode Island	776
Simmons	1574
Smith	1934
Springfield	538
Tufts	1474
Vermont	1271
Wellsley	1520
Wesleyan	602
Wheaton	453
Williams	800
Yale	2279
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39,222</b>

1. Boston Evening Transcript, November 1931



In addition to the steadily increasing enrollment in schools and colleges, the following report is made of the  
1  
graduate work done in New England Schools:

Boston College	544
Boston University	635
Brown	525
Clark	80
Dartmouth	163
Harvard	5004
Holy Cross	7
Maine	49
M. I. T.	561
Massachusetts State	106
Middlebury	17
Mount Holyoke	11
New Hampshire	41
Radcliffe	150
Smith	101
Springfield	141
Vermont	241
Wellesley	431
Wesleyan	181
Wheaton	161
Williams	226
Yale	850

TOTAL.....11,818

There are varied motives behind the popular and public demands for higher education. At first the desire was to educate for leadership; to train ministers, lawyers, doctors, and other professional men. It was the old idea of the "Education of the Aristocracy," a legacy from the English tradition as explained by Will Durant today. As civilization has grown more complex and the demands upon education have increased, New England has built upon her early foundation a new educational structure a meet new educational demands. The



most outstanding feature of higher education in New England today is the effectiveness with the times are met. The emphasis has been definitely shifted to the development of the multitude, rather than the creation of splendid opportunities for those endowed with the capacity of leadership.

Within the last third of the century, women who 250 years had no opportunity, have been given advantages equal to that of men. Many of the New England Colleges are coeducational; but this form of education has never had the encouragement here<sup>1</sup> that it had farther west.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES

During the period of 1918 to 1916 the total population of the United States increased somewhat less than 15,000,000, not quite a 14 per cent growth, according to the estimates of the Bureau of Census. During this time the number of high schools increased 5,400 or a 33 per cent increase. At the present time more than one-half of our population between the ages of 15 to 18 is actually enrolled in secondary schools. In 1918 the percentage was 28:29; in 1920, 37:80; in 1922, 41:74; in 1924, 48:35; and in 1926: it is 53:12. The public high school<sup>1</sup> is the really significant factor in secondary education.

The best evidence that we have of the success of education on the secondary level in New England is by the increase of the high schools. If Massachusetts may be taken as a fair example

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1. Jessen, C. A; The Biennial Survey of Education 1926-1928, Page 147



of this development, her progress is easy to read. In 1878 to 1889 there was in the state 216 high schools, with 596 teachers, and 19,311 pupils. Ten years later there were 236 schools and an enrollment of 24,139. In 1899 with a total of 261 schools the attendance had risen to 40,592, a gain of 100% in 20 years. From 1900 to 1910 there was an increase of 9 schools and increased enrollment to the extent of 53,598. In 1928 the Biennial Survey of Education reports the following enrollment for the entire New England group:

Connecticut.....	46,209
Maine.....	28,374
Massachusetts.....	147,760
New Hampshire....	13,027
Rhode Island.....	16,213
Vermont.....	11,018
Total	262,601

The total school enrollment of the secondary schools in the United States aggregates 3,911,279. If the New England States contribute 262,601 of these students, then she has 17 per cent of the secondary school enrollment. This compares favorably when we note that she has only 2 per cent of the area,<sup>1</sup> and 7 per cent of the population.

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1. Ibid 150



RESULTS SEEN IN TRAINING MEN AND WOMEN FOR SOCIAL, POLITICAL,  
AND ECONOMIC LIFE IN NEW ENGLAND

The influence of the colleges in New England upon the world at large is determined to a great extent by the number of young men and women who come from without her borders that they may attend her colleges and universities. The wide distribution of the graduates of New England colleges is an affirmative factor in the list of international achievements.

HUMAN RESOURCES OF NEW ENGLAND

2. Education in New England

B. Results Seen in Training Men and Women  
for Social, Political, and Economic Life  
in New England.

Graduates of 12 colleges of women in New England attend law schools in twenty-seven states and Puerto Rico and Canada. The distribution of graduates is even wider. From a place bearing the title of leading graduate are found twenty-nine states and eight foreign countries.

Curiously are the conditions in New England making arrangements for the large body of men and women who are forced to work part time in order to avail themselves of the educational opportunities they desire. Scholarships funds and student aid funds are used to bring the cost of professional training within the reach of every earnest applicant. These are effective means of promoting the extensive utilization of the colleges.



RESULTS SEEN IN TRAINING MEN AND WOMEN FOR SOCIAL, POLITICAL  
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The catalogue of one of the smaller colleges for men shows that students come from thirty-one states and four foreign countries. One university with an attendance of more than 2000 has representatives from thirty-three states and fourteen foreign countries. A college of women in New England draws her students from twenty-seven states and Porto Rico and Canada. The distribution of graduates is even wider. From a class boasting 112 living graduates, are found twenty-nine states and eight foreign countries.

Constantly are the educators in New England making arrangements for the large body of men and women who are forced to work part time in order to avail themselves of the educational opportunities they desire. Scholarship funds and student aid funds are used to bring the cost of professional training within the reach of every earnest aspirant. These are effective means of promoting the extensive advancement of the colleges!



How is the result of educational effort measured? Shall we mention wealth, the most transient, but most evident result? Is it fitting to make a careful survey of the per capita wealth of the inhabitants of a region, to consider the number paying income taxes, to study the bank deposits and savings accounts, that we may know the net result of the enthusiasm, the work, and the money that has been spent by the state upon the youth of New England, in order that he may better serve his region socially, economically, and politically?

If we examine twenty-six tables, ranging from one showing tangible property per capita to one showing postal receipts of the various states, as well as the tables showing the payment of income tax, and the amount of life insurance in force, we have:

#### RANKING IN WEALTH

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. <u>Connecticut</u> (New England Group)   | 22. Nebraska             |
| 2. California                               | 23. Indiana              |
| 3. New York                                 | 24. <u>New Hampshire</u> |
| 4. District of Columbia                     | 25. Kansas               |
| 5. <u>Massachusetts</u> (New England Group) | 26. Vermont              |
| 6. Illinois                                 | 27. Missouri             |
| 7. Nevada                                   | 28. Montana              |
| 8. New Jersey                               | 29. Wyoming              |
| 9. <u>Rhode Island</u>                      | 30. Arizona              |
| 10. Pennsylvania                            | 31. Utah                 |
| 11. Ohio                                    | 32. South Dakota         |
| 12. Michigan                                | 33. New Mexico           |
| 13. Washington                              | 36. Idaho                |
| 14. Minnesota                               | 37. West Virginia        |
| 15. Delaware                                | 38. Virginia             |
| 16. Colorado                                | 39. Texas                |
| 17. Oregon                                  | 40. Kentucky             |
| 18. Iowa                                    | 41. Oklahoma             |
| 19. Maryland                                | 42. Tennessee            |
| 20. Wisconsin                               | 43. North Carolina       |
| 21. <u>Maine</u>                            | 44. Louisiana            |
|   | 45. Georgia              |
|   | 46. Alabama              |
|   | 47. South Carolina       |
|   | 48. Arkansas             |
|   | 49. Mississippi          |



Another useful gauge of the results of education in the New England States is provided by a study of the representatives in "Who is Who in America." Here is a table showing the number of natives to each 100,000 of population who are listed in the edition for 1930-1931:

Vermont	85.3	Utah	22.8
New Hampshire	68.9	Kentucky	21.6
Maine	64.4	South Carolina	20.3
Massachusetts	51.2	Tennessee	19.4
Delaware	42.3	Kansas	18.7
Connecticut	40.0	Michigan	16.9
Iowa	37.7	Georgia	16.6
Rhode Island	36.0	New Jersey	16.1
Maryland	32.6	North Carolina	15.1
Ohio	32.1	Nebraska	15.0
Indiana	31.4	Minnesota	15.8
Virginia	31.1	West Virginia	13.9
New York	29.1	Alabama	13.5
Wisconsin	27.6	Mississippi	12.2
Nevada	24.0	Colorado	10.0
Illinois	24.0	Louisiana	8.9
Pennsylvania	23.8	South Dakota	8.8
Missouri	22.9	Arkansas	8.4

and so on down the list, ranking Arkansas last with the .6 per cent. New Mexico is second to last with 2.1. The United States <sup>1</sup> as whole has 21.7 distinguished natives per 100,000 population.

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1. Ibid



Of equal importance with the number of men listed in "Who is Who in America," is a similar ranking; taken in 1931 and indicative of the results of education in New England:

MEN OF SCIENCE

Vermont.....	1.70
New Hampshire .....	1.53
Iowa.....	1.11
Massachusetts.....	1.11
Connecticut.....	.95
Delaware.....	.81
Wisconsin.....	.81
Maryland .....	.80
Wyoming .....	.80
Maine .....	.75

There are, of course, those who may maintain that a place in the "Who's Who in America" or "Who's Who in Science" is but a superficial estimate of the neverending influence of education in New England. If a careful study of the percentage of illiteracy, the average days of school attendance per year; the circulation of magazines and newspapers; the number of volumes per 100 persons in libraries; the applications for passports for study abroad represent a more substantial evidence of the results of training, they are found in the following ranking, labelled "Culture."

RANK IN CULTURE OF ALL STATES

1. <u>Massachusetts</u>	11. Washington	21. Montana
2. District of Columbia	12. Iowa	22. <u>Maine</u>
3. California	13. Nevada	23. Nebraska
4. <u>Connecticut</u>	14. Ohio	24. Kansas
5. Michigan	15. Indiana	25. Maryland
6. Colorado	16. Wisconsin	26. Pennsylvania
7. Utah	17. Minnesota	27. <u>New Hampshire</u>
8. Illinois	18. New Jersey	28. <u>Vermont</u>
9. New York	19. Rhode Island	29. Delaware
10. Oregon	20. Missouri	30. South Dakota



RANK IN CULTURE OF ALL STATES

31. Oklahoma	41.	41. New Mexico
32. Idaho	42.	42. North Carolina
33. Arizona	43.	43. Louisiana
34. North Dakota	44.	44. South Carolina
35. Oklahoma	45.	45. Georgia
36. Florida	46.	46. Arkansas
37. Texas	47.	47. Alabama 1
38. Virginia	48.	48. Mississippi
39. Kentucky		
40. Tennessee		

The above ranking is based upon: (1) A study of illiteracy in each state, (2) The average number of school attendance per year, (3) The circulation of magazines and newspapers, (4) The applications for passports annually, (5) The number of volumes per 100 population in the public libraries.

To secure a similar ranking for each state in wealth according to the per capita returns, Mr. H. J. Menchken, writing for the American Mercury, in an article "The Worst American State" in the October and September, 1931, numbers of that magazine, reports as follows:

1. Connecticut	16. Colorado	31. North Dakota
2. California	17. Oregon	32. New Mexico
3. California	18. Iowa	33. Idaho
4. District of Columbia	19. Maryland	34. West Virginia
5. Massachusetts	20. Wisconsin	35. Virginia
6. Illinois	21. Maine	36. Texas
7. Nevada	22. Nebraska	37. Kentucky
8. New Jersey	25. Kansas	38. Oklahoma
9. Rhode Island	26. Vermont	39. Tennessee
10. Pennsylvania	27. Missouri	40. North Carolina
11. Ohio	28. Montana	41. Louisiana
12. Michigan	29. Wyoming	42. Georgia
13. Washington	23. Arizona	43. Alabama
14. Minnesota	24. Utah	44. South Carolina
15. Delaware	30. South Dakota	45. Arkansas

The correspondence here is very striking. No less than five states, Connecticut, California, New York, Massachusetts, and the

1. Menchken, Charles: The Worst American State  
The Mercury Magazine, October 1931.



District of Columbia, take their place among the first ten in both tables, and no less than nine, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi, have precisely the same place in each table.

1

In the October number of the Scribner's magazine published in 1931, Mr. R. L. Duffus, contributes another article, the findings of which may well be used to evaluate the results of training and education in the New England States. Mr. Duffus maintains that the key to civilization is creativeness. The most fitting and the most beautiful of structures, is the contention, are only significant only if they are the outward and visible signs of an inward and spiritual grace. The same is true of music and books. What a city is matters a great deal--what it is trying to become or what it is trying to avoid becoming--matters far more.

By dividing the population of each of the prominent cities represented by the number of its artists and sculptors (again referring to Who's Who) we have the amount of population required to support one artist or sculptor who has attained eminence:

<u>City</u>	<u>Population per Artist</u>
Boston	19,681
New York	27,167
Philadelphia	27,555
Washington D. C.	28,639
Los Angeles	68,531
San Francisco	70,023
Baltimore	134,292
Chicago	146,753
Cleveland	150,072
New Orleans	227,896
St. Louis	274,010
Detroit	433,246



Continuing the results secured by Mr. Duffus, who is evidently of the opinion that a creative mind goes hand in hand with a sound body, the following table lists the same cities, arranged with reference to: (1) Health (2) Sanitation (3) Schools (4) Libraries (5) Recreation. These figures were obtained from the 1927 Bureau of Census:

City	Health and Sanitation	Schools	Libraries	Recreations
New York	\$6.14	\$18.63	\$0.45	\$1.15
Boston	7.10	19.19	1.22	3.39
Philadelphia	4.21	13.65	.31	1.34
Baltimore	3.84	9.78	.42	1.21
Cleveland	4.76	16.12	1.36	.70
Detroit	5.56	14.91	.74	1.91
Chicago	6.42	14.12	.49	2.80
St. Louis	2.65	11.91	.54	1.90
San Francisco	2.26	12.89	.39	2.41
Los Angeles	2.64	18.62	.79	1.34
New Orleans	3.51	9.06	.17	.80
Washington, D. C.	4.32	15.24	.44	2.48

Note: This figure, is in each case, per capita expenditure

The desire of a city to attain what it THINKS is civilization might be gained by securing the total average expenditures for  
1  
Health, Sanitation, Libraries, Schools, and Recreation.

1. Duffus, R. L; Civilization in American Cities, Scribner, October, 1931



## UNQUESTIONABLE POSITION OF NEW ENGLAND TEST IN THE NATION

"Professor William C. Bagley's impartial investigation shows that New England surpasses all states, in intelligence, morality, and efficiency," is the striking statement by Dr. Ernest Butterfield in a booklet entitled "New Hampshire Leadership" which is published by the State of New Hampshire.<sup>1</sup>

New England and New Hampshire lead the entire country in intelligence, morality, and economic efficiency according to the people listed by Mr. HUMAN RESOURCES OF NEW ENGLAND. This is a bold statement and requires 1. Education in New England; those people here and elsewhere. C. Significance of the Bagley Test gives the impression that the New England States have relinquished their leadership. Who has not failed to hear that New England can hardly keep up with the rest of the country; that our sons and our sons—the youth of New England—have emigrated to the West and the South, leaving us our economy and morality. Just as in America the New England States improved in strength, growth, and character. There is no denying the fact that there are people here that are the citizenry of New England and New Haven. The best proof of this challenge is found in the statement made by Dr. Paul L. Oelrichs University. Clearly, however, one would prefer to be under goes a scientific analysis of the袋ley Test. I hope when you do compare the results of the Bagley Test with this work you will compare, not just one or two, but all of them. NEW ENGLAND STATES HAVE THE LEADERSHIP TEST.

<sup>1</sup> "What New Hampshire Citizens Want," by Dr. Ernest Butterfield, Ernest W.



SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS OF THE BAGLEY TEST IN NEW ENGLAND

"Professor William C. Bagley's impartial investigation shows that New England surpasses all states, in intelligence, morality, and efficiency," is the striking statement by Dr. Earnest Butterfield in a booklet entitled "New Hampshire Leadership" which is published by the State of New Hampshire."

New England and New Hampshire lead the entire country in intelligence, morality, and economic efficiency according to the tests made by Dr. William C. Bagley of Columbia. This is a broad statement and requires proof. It is the answer to those people, here and elsewhere, who in print and by implication have spread the impression that the New England States have relinquished its leadership. Who has not failed to hear that New England has failed to keep up with the rest of the country; that our best men and women--the Youth of New England--have emigrated to the West and the South, leaving us our scenery and history, but also leaving the New England States impoverished in energy, brains, and stamina. There is no denying the fact that there are people that feel that the citizenry of New England has degenerated. The true answer to this challenge is found in the researches made by Dr. Bagley of Columbia University. Clearly, fearlessly, and without prejudice, he undertook a scientific analysis of all the ponderable evidence which might ten to compare one region or section with another. When his work was completed, and the scores added, THE SIX NEW  
<sup>1</sup>  
NEW ENGLAND STATES WERE THE HIGHEST RANKING STATES!

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1. "What New Hampshire Progress Means" Page 5  
Butterfield, Earnest W.



The ten measures chosen by Dr. Bagley doubtless vary in importance, but each is a true index of behavior. Four of the tests were for intelligence and leadership, four were for morality and respect for the law. Two were for economic efficiency.

#### TESTS OF INTELLIGENCE

In 1918, intelligence tests, the Army Alpha, were given to the draft contingents from the several states who were able to read English. In the states which led were Oregon, Washington and California. New Hampshire was twenty-second. In fact all of the states having recent immigration had a middle place in the tests. A second test was to determine the reading habits of the people of the several states, rated by the per capita circulation of ten widely read informational magazines of the Literary Digest type. A third test considered the per capita circulation of thirteen magazines, of the thoughtful or cultural type, such as the Atlantic Monthly. The fourth test recorded the birth states of all who were listed in the latest edition of "Who's Who in America." New Hampshire came out fifth in this test--and the states with higher records were Massachusetts, North Dakota, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Professor Bagley combined the standard scores of each of these measures. All of the New England States were among the first twelve. The first eight states under this rating were: California, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Oregon, Washington, New Hampshire, and Vermont.



TESTS OF CHARACTER

The first study under this heading was to study the birth states of prisoners committed to the Federal prisons. Since the average of those committed was thirty-five; the number was compared with the census of 1890. In the first study, the states which had the best record were Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, in the order given. A second test located the birth states of all who were committed during the three recent years to the state prisons of New York and California. New York and California were chosen as the two states to which thousands have gone as residents from every state in the union. The study showed how people behave away from home. New Hampshire was the leading state in the resultant list, with South Dakota and Iowa in next order. The third study for three recent years compared the number of homicides in each state with the total population of the state. Again New Hampshire leads, closely followed by Maine and Wisconsin. The fourth morality test marked the states by the infrequency of social disease found in the second million of drafted soldiers. Vermont comes out first in this list, South Dakota second, and New Hampshire third. A combination of the standard scores in these character tests resulted in this summary:

1. New Hampshire
2. Vermont
3. Maine
4. Wisconsin
5. Rhode Island



## TWO TESTS IN ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

One of these tests was to determine the relative per capita income of 1919. This was found to vary from \$874 in New York to \$345 in Alabama. New Hampshire held the middle position. The final test determined the per capita savings bank deposits compared to the per capita income. New Hampshire comes second in this test.

Professor combined the standard scores of these measures and obtained an index number by which the states may be ranked according to economic efficiency. The New England States are among the first eight. The states with the best records are: Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Connecticut, California, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire.

In the ten measures quoted above, the results are as follows:

### FREQUENCY OF HIGH POSITION IN THE TEN MEASURES

<u>New Hampshire</u> .....6	South Dakota.....2
<u>California</u> .....4	Washington.....2
<u>Vermont</u> .....3	Iowa.....1
<u>Connecticut</u> .....2	<u>Massachusetts</u> .....1
Maine.....2	North Dakota.....1
Nevada.....2	New York.....1
Oregon.....2	Wisconsin.....1

The relative position of the New England States is seen in  
1  
the following:

Massachusetts....	11.83
Vermont.....	11.34
New Hampshire....	10.67
Connecticut.....	10.64
Rhode Island.....	9.03
Maine.....	8.38

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1. Ibid



SOCIAL SCIENCES IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF NEW ENGLAND

Social Sciences in New England were to seem just "factory." A questionnaire was recently sent out by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools to determine the status of the social sciences in the secondary schools. This survey is reported by the University of Illinois, in Bulletin #20, 1931. The blank was sent to 1273 schools, and approximately one-half of the

#### HUMAN RESOURCES IN NEW ENGLAND

blank were returned and were found to fill out and fail to be rejected. Others failed to return the blank. As a result the number of schools included in the selection was based on 475 schools. The North Central Association includes all of the New England region, as well as other parts of the country.

#### D-Social Sciences in the Secondary Schools of New England

Based on 475 schools. The North Central Association includes all of the New England region, as well as other parts of the country.

ANCIENT HISTORY is reported as a separate course in more than 50 per cent of the schools in this group. ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY is a new combination designed to take the place of a full year of ancient history and one-half of a year of medieval history. About one-third of the schools reported that they had adopted this combination in order to give more time to modern history. ANCIENT HISTORY was found in about one-fourth of the high schools of the North Central Association. MODERN HISTORY was offered in less than 10 per cent of the schools surveyed.

ANCIENT HISTORY was taught in about 55 per cent of the schools questioned, and MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY was taught in another 35 per cent of the schools. MODERN HISTORY was found in almost all of the schools, which attested to its popularity.



## SOCIAL SCIENCE IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF NEW ENGLAND

Social Sciences in New England seem to mean just "History." A questionnaire was recently sent out by the North Central Association of College and Secondary Schools to determine the status of the social sciences in the secondary schools. This summary is reported by the University of Illinois, in Bulletin #20, 1931. The blank was sent to 1273 schools, and approximately one-half of the blanks were returned. Some were improperly filled out and had to be rejected. Others arrived too late to be included. As a result the conclusion regarding the status of social sciences was based on 475 replies. The North Central Association includes all of the New England region, as well as other parts of the country.

ANCIENT HISTORY is reported as a separate course in more than 50 per cent of the schools in each group. ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL HISTORY is a new combination designed to take the place of a full year of ancient history and one-half of a year of medieval history. About one-third of the schools reported that they had adopted this combination in order to give more time to modern history. ENGLISH HISTORY was found in about one-fourth of the high schools of the North Central Association. GENERAL HISTORY WAS offered in less than 10 per cent of the schools canvassed.

AMERICAN HISTORY was taught in about 93 per cent of the schools questioned, and MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY was taught in one-third of the schools. MODERN HISTORY was found in almost all of the schools, which attested to its popularity.



In 1931, an investigation was carried on by the members of a class in "The Teaching of Economics." The survey was made under the direction of Professor Lilah Vaughn, of the School of Education, Boston University. The following states were sent questionnaires:

<u>State</u>	<u>Number Sent</u>	<u>Number returned</u>
Massachusetts	233	128
Rhode Island	24	12
Connecticut	34	30
New Hampshire	27	18
Vermont	17	10
Maine	15	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>205</b>

In this investigation 21 of the questions were concerning the teaching of economics in the high school. One asked: "Do you offer economics in your program?" The reply was as follows:

-MASSACHUSETTS STATE-

<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. Teaching Economics</u>	<u>No. Not Teaching</u>
Over 500	35	6
200--500	20	17
Under 200	20	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>53</b>

In the New England States the summary in reply to this same question was:

Over 500	49	10
200--500	32	22
Under 200	27	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>71</b>



Another question significant to the teaching of the social sciences was: "If you do not teach economics, what course approximates it?" Of the fifty-three schools that did not teach economics in Massachusetts, 17 gave nothing approximating economics, while 9 schools required Problems of Democracy, and 6 offered this course as an elective. There were seven schools that required Civics as an approximate course, while 3, offered Civics as an elective. History was mentioned by five schools in answer to this question, and they stated that the subject was required. The following figures are interesting courses offered by some schools as courses similar to Economics:

Commercial Geography

Required by 2

Elective 2

4

Commerce and Industry

Elective 1

Business Practice

Elective 1

There were 17 out of the 53 schools that said they did not give an approximate course.

In New England, the economics were taught in various departments:

Not designated.....	25
History.....	14
Social Science.....	12
Commercial.....	48
Household Econ.....	1
Misinterpreted.....	8



In reply to the question: "How many minutes allotted to Economics per week?" the following report was received from the  
1.  
New England States:

<u>Minutes per Year</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Less than 4000	24
4000---7000	37
Over 7000	41
Not Given	2
	104

While this survey of the social sciences does not appear very encouraging, it at least signifies that they are making their appearance on the school horizon, and in the near future we may see this important subject taking its proper place in the curriculum. Professor Burns, of the Educational Department at Dartmouth College predicts that in the next few years the high schools of New England will offer only two required subjects: Physical Education and Social Sciences. All other courses will be elective and made to fit the needs of the student.

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## THE NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL

The great stores of scientific knowledge have been held sufficiently in the agencies that have come into the development of New England. The outstanding article of the non-governmental agency is the New England Council. As a result of organization and planning, the New England Council has since 1925, undertaken the tasks associated with the following program:

### HUMAN RESOURCES OF NEW ENGLAND

New England and the six states of New England are the home of the New England Council.

#### 1-Factors in the Growth of New England

The Council was organized to study the factors in the growth of New England. It was to study the causes of migration of industry from, in, and within New England. This provided the power that New England was gaining more independence than did any leading. Facts and these were placed before the New England people so that they could appreciate the remarkable progress of this region, by helping New England to keep pace with modern business.

The New England Council has been responsible for the bringing together in special conferences all public officials and business men from all over the six states. These men have discussed the problems of agriculture, aviation, research, merchandising, advertising, recreational development, public health, fish and game conservation, as well as New England publicity.

No record of the resources of New England would be complete without appreciation of the efforts of this organization.



## THE NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL

The great forces of scientific advertising have been felt definitely in the agencies that have done much for the development of New England. The outstanding example of the concentrated agency is the New England Council. As a result of organization and planning, the New England Council has since 1925, organized the facts concerning the healthy progress of New England and substituted them for complaint.

The Council has originated and maintained an annual census of migration of industry from, to, and within New England. This provided the proof that New England was gaining more industries than she was losing. Facts and ideas were placed before the New England people so that they could appreciate the economic progress of this region, by helping New England to keep pace with modern business.

The New England Council has been responsible for the bringing together in special conference all public officials and business men from all over the six states. These men have considered the problems of agriculture, aviation, research, merchandising, exporting, recreational development, public health, fish and game conservation, as well as New England publicity.

No record of the resources of New England would be complete without appreciation of the efforts of this organization.



In addition to the New England Council's work in Boston, it has organized in all of the states, bodies for cooperation with the main group.

The New England states have always been enthusiastic about cooperative enterprises. They brought the idea with them from England, and in George French's book entitled "New England" he states that there is not a town nor a city with over 2500 people in that do not have an organized body for the promotion of social, economic, and educational opportunity. In most cases these are the chambers of commerce or boards of trade of the town; but in many other instances they are associations affiliated with a church or school. This concentrated interest in the welfare of the community has been a dynamic power in the development of the New England States.



Human Resources of New England. This report will also serve as the basis for the first of the Human Resources Survey of the State. Report will be completed by the second half year of 1944.

## HUMAN RESOURCES OF NEW ENGLAND

## S U M M A R Y



## S U M M A R Y

Influence of Native Stock. Like a stream of quicksilver with its source in the East, the force of the pioneer spirit of New England swept across the country. The inherent love of the land, locked with the rhythmic motion of religious freedom formed the basis of the movement which drove the natives from New England westward to the new states. The most potent influence in the settling of the United States was the pioneer spirit and the dauntless courage of the natives of New England. The qualities which made these ventures successful were: (1) The Puritan conscience which strove for rectitude, (2) Religious fervor, (3) Respect and desire for educational opportunities.

Composition and Proportion of Foreign Born: New England has a higher proportion of city dwellers than any other major geographical area. It has, furthermore, the greatest proportion of foreign born and people of foreign stock. With 2.1 per cent of the Nation's area, and 7 per cent of the population, New England supports 13.2 per cent of the foreign born. Four-fifths of the population of New England is classified as urban in comparison to one-half of the population of the United States as a whole.

Southern New England is more densely populated than is northern New England. In the former territory there are 419 persons to the square mile; in the latter only 33 per square mile.



Distribution and Wealth. The commerce of New England depends primarily upon the activities of the mills and the factories, and the concentration of manufacturing in this manufacturing region gives the locality outstanding national importance. The income of the people of New England in 1927 from manufacturing was approximately 11 per cent of the total national income from this source. The total value contributed by all manufacturing processes, outside of the cost of materials, was nearly \$300,000,000.

The per capita income from manufacturing was approximately \$364 as compared with the Nation's \$223, a difference of \$141 per head in favor of New England.

The total wage payments of the New England manufacturers, represented \$1,328,650,000 in 1927 and constituted 12.3 per cent of all wages paid by all manufacturing activity in the United States.

Income and Banking. New England's total realized income in 1929 was estimated at approximately \$7,900,000, which is roughly 8.5 per cent of the total income of the United States as a whole. Manufacturing is the largest single source of income in the New England States, accounting for about one-third of the total received from all sources. Agriculture contributes about 5%, and other non-agricultural activities, including the many service industries about 25%. The remainder is derived from rent, interest, dividends, and other sources.



Education. There were 1,459,125 pupils enrolled in the public elementary and secondary schools of New England in 1928. This is an increase of 17% over the enrollment in 1920.

The annual per capita expenditure for public elementary and secondary education in New England in 1928, was \$18.38. In the United States the annual expenditure was \$18.21.

The average length of public school training in New England is eight and one-half years, whereas the United States as a whole averages less than seven years.

Total enrollment in the private elementary and secondary schools in 1926 was 351,458, or 14% of the enrollment of all such schools in the United States.

In the public high schools of New England there were 307,956 pupils enrolled in 1928. The private high schools and academies had an enrollment of 69,301.

In New England there are thirty-four colleges and universities of accredited collegiate grade. Five of these are colleges for women. The total number of students enrolled for full-time study in the New England States in the fall of 1931 was 39,222. In addition to these students, there were 11,818 enrolled as graduate students in various colleges in New England. An unestimated number of part-time students are attending the evening classes and extension courses.

The enrollment in the colleges and universities of the New England States represents thirty-four states and seven foreign countries.



Significance of the Bagley Tests Much has been said about the decadence of New England. It has been asserted that the rural towns have been losing in population and that as well, they have lost stamina, and economic efficiency. To refute these statements, Dr. William Bagley conducted ten tests for intelligence, character, and for economic efficiency. The results show that all of the ten superior states, except California, are northern states. Dr. Bagley believes that the elements that give states a high position are: (1) Education, (2) Climate, and (3) Heredity. He further states: "Climate apparently extends a powerful influence upon the possibility of developing high levels of general intelligence through universal education."

Other Factors in the Growth of New England. Since the year 1925 New England is indebted to the New England Council for the scientific advertisement of the possibilities in New England. To this organization is due credit for authentic information regarding trade and industry in these states. The New England Council, has, as a result of its investigation, bred courage and faith in the possibilities of this section of the country with highly beneficial results.

Other organized groups in towns and cities, working under the name of the Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade, have contributed materially to the well-being and prosperity of the New England States. There is one or more such organization in each town that works cooperatively for progress.



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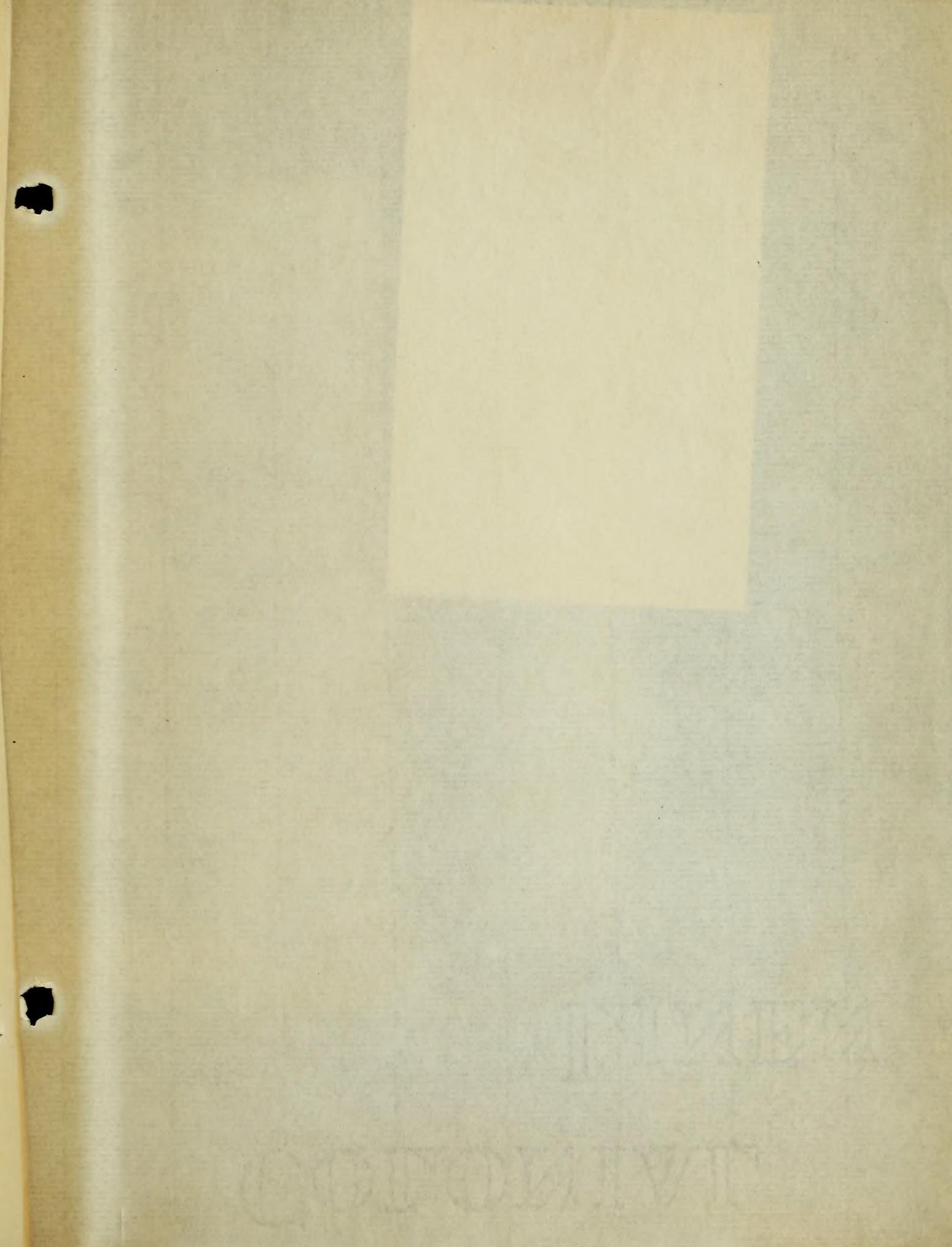
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